

**A PSYCHOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS
OF SCHIZOPHRENIC CONVERSATIONS
OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN *THE UNINVITED* MOVIE**

A THESIS

**Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Attainment of
a *Sarjana Sastra* Degree in English Language and Literature**



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ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
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2014**

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A THESIS



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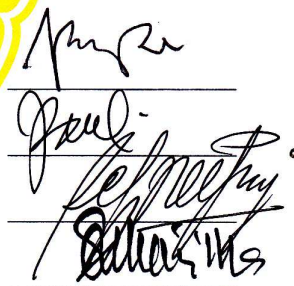
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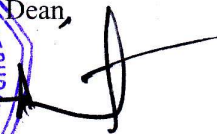
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menyatakan bahwa karya ilmiah ini adalah hasil pekerjaan saya sendiri dan sepanjang pengetahuan saya. Karya ilmiah ini tidak berisi materi yang ditulis oleh orang lain, atau telah digunakan sebagai persyaratan pada penyelesaian studi di Perguruan Tinggi ini atau di Perguruan Tinggi lain, kecuali bagian-bagian tertentu yang saya ambil sebagai acuan dengan mengikuti tata cara dan etika penulisan karya ilmiah yang lazim.

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Yang menyatakan,



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MOTTOS

“The strong person is the one who can control himself when he is angry.” — Muhammad The Prophet

“Success is a journey, not a destination. The doing is often more important than the outcome.” — Arthur Ashe

“Learn from yesterday, live for today, hope for tomorrow. The important thing is to not stop questioning.” — Albert Einstein



DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to my beloved parents,

bapak Sariman & ibu Samiyem

who always support me, pray for me, and fight for my better future.



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Yogyakarta, July 17th, 2014



Asih Widhi Astuti

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AD	: auditory
DGd	: delusion of grandeur
DGt	: delusion of guilt
DR	: delusion of reference
DT	: distractibility
DTC	: delusion of thought control
DTL	: disorganization of thought and language
FTD	: formal thought disorder
GT	: gustatory
ITS	: impoverishment of thought and speech
LS	: looseness
ND	: non-specific dysregulation
OF	: olfactory
PD	: persecutory delusion
PI	: perseveration of idea
PL	: peculiar logic
PS	: poverty of speech
PSt	: peculiar sentence
PW	: peculiar use of word
SD	: somatic delusion
TC	: tactile
VS	: visual
WG	: weakening of goal

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ABSTRACT

This research is under psycholinguistics umbrella. This research is aimed at identifying the types of hallucination, delusion, and formal thought disorder as reflected in the main character's schizophrenic conversations in *The Uninvited* movie.

This research employed a descriptive qualitative method and took the researcher as the key instrument. Therefore, the data were identified, classified, analyzed, interpreted, and reported by the researcher herself. To enhance data trustworthiness, this research employed theoretical triangulation by referring to schizophrenia theories from various books and journals. Finally, the findings were triangulated by the researcher's two fellow university students majoring in linguistics.

This research reveals three findings. First, three out of five types of hallucination occur in *The Uninvited* movie. Visual hallucination places on the first rank and it is followed by auditory hallucination and tactile hallucination on the second and third rank. The content of all hallucinations occurring in the movie is about the main character's dead beloved people. Second, two out of six types of delusion are experienced by the main character in the movie. Persecutory delusion places on the first rank; delusion of guilt places on the second rank. The content of delusions in this movie is related to the schizophrenic character's miserable past. Third, four out of eight types of formal thought disorder occur in the movie. Poverty of speech places on the first rank and it is followed by distractibility on the second rank. Meanwhile, both looseness and peculiar logic place on the third rank.

Key words: psycholinguistics, schizophrenia, hallucination, delusion, formal thought disorder, *The Uninvited* movie

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Communication is important to keep humans in touch with their society. The conventional concept of communication is that we use communication to express our inner purposes, attitudes, and feelings; to describe events and objects of the external world; and to produce sharing between the speaker and the audience addressed (Narula, 2006: 3). Further, Narula explains that modes of communication have evolved overtime from oral traditions to electronics and wireless and have expanded from local to regional, national, and global, crossing all the physical barriers.

According to Narula (2006: 4-5), there are three main divisions of communication modes: non-verbal communication, e.g. silence, gestures, tactile, olfactory, and space-time cues; verbal communication comprising of spoken word through both personal and electronic channels; and written communication through print media, electronic media, and wireless and online channels. Therefore, mass media such as television, radio, and newspaper as well as social media such as Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube can be categorized as the examples of communication instrument. Both types of media play a significant role in daily life of modern society. It is not only useful to inform people about the world happenings and to serve a way to connect with people, but also to affect our thinking patterns as well. Above all, media can shape the way people think and

perceive various issues about the world. Modern society can also share entertainment and business matter through media.

Movie has almost the same functions as mass media. By watching movie, audience can get entertainment and access certain knowledge. They can also learn moral, social, cultural, and/or historical value from watching movies. In deeper analysis, some movies give factual while some others give fictional portrayal towards many aspects of life such as education, relationship, health, work, etc. Even language and its disorders have become the topic of some movies over decades. One of the examples of the movie is *The Uninvited* movie which portrays the phenomena of schizophrenia to audience, especially the thought and communication problem suffered by a schizophrenic (a person with schizophrenia) character of the movie. This movie shows audience that schizophrenia is not fictional but it really exists in society.

In *The Uninvited* movie, Anna is the main character who is depicted as a young girl suffering from schizophrenia. She experiences hallucination, delusion, and formal thought disorder which are often reflected in her speech and thought. These disturbances make people around her confused to what she is talking about. Even when they understand the reason why she talks such a way, they still cannot accept it as a truth. The condition becomes worse when Anna believes that other people think that she is insane for her false beliefs. It makes her feel sad and bad.

Schizophrenics have some characteristics which can be differentiated from normal people. In verbal communication, schizophrenics may say strange things or say things in strange ways. For example, they may use a particular word

repeatedly in the whole process of speaking (Andreasen, 1986: 479). This abnormality is one example of formal thought disorder. Schizophrenics are also confused to distinguish what is real from what is unreal. They may perceive seeing things or hearing voices which actually do not exist. In the other words, they make perceptions in the absence of an observable stimulus. This condition is called hallucination (Gendelman and Ikezu: 2008 504). Schizophrenics may also believe in something that cannot be explained by their culture or social environment (Veague, 2007: 18). They may believe that they come from far-off planet. This condition is called delusion.

Hallucination, delusion, and formal thought disorder are regarded as peculiar behavior in society. It is very often, even common, that a person with such peculiarity is labelled as insane. Since considered as people with mental illness, schizophrenics tend to be ignored, avoided, or underestimated by society. The condition becomes worse when they have to struggle against discrimination and stigmatization toward them. In fact, schizophrenics need serious and appropriate care and support, especially from their family, so their condition will not get worse. Finally, public awareness of schizophrenia has a significant effect towards schizophrenics' and their families' acceptance in society.

B. Identification of the Problems

There are three problems related to schizophrenia which occur in *The Uninvited* movie which need to be analyzed. The three problems are symptoms of schizophrenia, types of schizophrenia, and factors causing schizophrenia.

Just like other illnesses, schizophrenia has diverse symptoms or characteristics which cause a schizophrenic experiences some changes in him or her. The changes can take physical or mental form which is different in each individual. Symptoms of schizophrenia which can be observed through the sufferer's speech are hallucination, delusion, and formal thought disorder. Hallucination is one of the two most common symptoms of schizophrenia. This phenomenon occurs as the result of sensory misperception and can be observed when someone responds to something unreal, e.g. talks to an unseen object. Another most common symptom of schizophrenia is called delusion. This phenomenon influences the content of schizophrenic's thought and speech. There is also formal thought disorder (FTD) which occurs as one of the characteristics of the schizophrenics' speech, mostly of ones in acute phase of illness. This characteristic describes a disturbance to conscious thought and is classified largely by its effects on speech.

The various types of schizophrenia later raise more curiosity to be explored. There are five types of schizophrenia each of which can be categorized based on the most significant and predominant characteristics present in each person. The five types of schizophrenia are paranoid schizophrenia, catatonic schizophrenia, disorganized schizophrenia, undifferentiated schizophrenia, and residual schizophrenia.

There are also some factors causing schizophrenia which are important to be recognized. Generally, there are two factors causing schizophrenia: biological and

environmental. Understanding the cause(s) of schizophrenia is useful in giving an understanding about the proper care for individuals with schizophrenia.

C. Limitation of the Problems

Since there are many problems of schizophrenia identified, this research is limited into three problems. The research is under psycholinguistic umbrella and it focuses on examining symptoms of schizophrenia which are observable through the sufferer's speech. These symptoms are hallucination, delusion, and formal thought disorder (FTD).

To identify hallucination phenomena, this research uses Veague's theory of hallucination which classifies the phenomena into five types based on human physical senses. There are auditory hallucination, visual hallucination, tactile hallucination, olfactory hallucination, and gustatory hallucination (Veague, 2007: 19). This research also uses Veague's theory of delusion which divided delusion phenomena into six common types. They are delusion of grandeur, delusion of guilt, somatic delusion, persecutory delusion, delusion of reference, and delusion of thought control (Veague, 2007: 18-19). Meanwhile, this research uses Thought and Language Index (TLI) proposed by Peter F. Liddle to assess the FTD. This instrument comprises poverty of speech, weakening of goal, looseness, peculiar word use, peculiar sentence construction, peculiar logic, perseveration, and distractibility (Liddle, 2002: 329-330). Furthermore, the data of this research are gained from the schizophrenic conversations of the main character in *The Uninvited* movie.

D. Formulation of the Problems

Based on the limitation of the problems above, the research problems can be formulated as follows.

1. What are the types of hallucination reflected in the schizophrenic conversations of the main character in *The Uninvited* movie?
2. What are the types of delusion reflected in the schizophrenic conversations of the main character of the movie?
3. What are the types of formal thought disorder (FTD) which occur in the schizophrenic conversations of the main character of the movie?

E. Objectives of the Research

In accordance with the formulation of the problems above, the objectives of the research are:

1. to identify the types of hallucination reflected in the schizophrenic conversations of the main character in *The Uninvited* movie,
2. to identify the types of delusion reflected in the schizophrenic conversations of the main character of the movie, and
3. to identify the types of formal thought disorder (FTD) which occur in the schizophrenic conversations of the main character of the movie.

F. Significance of the Research

Theoretically, this research is conducted in order to enrich psycholinguistic findings about schizophrenia. Specifically, the research is expected to give more

information about the types of hallucination, delusion, and formal thought disorder suffered by and as reflected in the schizophrenic conversations of the main character in *The Uninvited* movie.

Practically, this research is expected to help readers, especially linguistics students, to understand more about hallucination, delusion, and formal thought disorder in schizophrenia. By having personal understanding about schizophrenia, it is expected that the readers can willingly open their mind. Personal understanding about schizophrenia can gradually contribute to build social awareness and acceptance towards the illness as well as the sufferers because each individual is a part of society. The social awareness and acceptance can decrease stigmatization and discrimination towards the sufferers so they can get better, proper treatment. Besides, this research is also expected to be a beneficial reference for next researchers who are interested in conducting similar research, and to be a motivation for them to conduct advanced research on schizophrenia.

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter deals with literature review and it is divided into three parts. The first part is theoretical background consisting the discussion of psycholinguistics, human brain, mental illness (bipolar disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), major depression, and schizophrenia), and *The Uninvited* movie. The theories in this chapter are used as guidance in conducting this research. The second part is previous research findings which are used as references of approach and method. The last part is conceptual framework which shows the mind map of how this research is conducted. Finally, the conceptual framework is presented in a diagram, namely analytical construct.

A. Theoretical Background

1. Psycholinguistics

Psycholinguistics is a scientific study which combines the discipline of psychology (the scientific study of human behavior and cognition) and of linguistics (the scientific study of language), and it is often generally defined as the study of language and the mind. In broader speaking, Jasmine (2011: 1) defines psycholinguistics as the study of psychological processes involved in acquiring, understanding, producing, and remembering or storing language. These psychological processes involve listening, reading, speaking, and writing. Psycholinguistics provides insights into how we assemble our own speech and writing and how we understand that of others, how we store and use vocabulary,

how we manage to acquire a language in the first place, and how language can fail us (Field, 2005: ix).

Psycholinguistics, according to Field (2005: xi), falls into six major areas. The first area is *language processing* which embraces the language skills of reading, writing, speaking, and listening; and the part played by memory in language. The second area is *lexical storage and retrieval*. This area includes how we store words in our minds and how we find them when we need them. The third area is *language acquisition* which includes how an infant acquires its first language. The fourth area is *special circumstance* which embraces the effects upon language of (e.g.) deafness, blindness, or being a twin; and the conditions of the loss of language after brain damage such as dyslexia or aphasia. The fifth area is *the brain and language*. This area includes where language is located in the brain, how it evolved, and whether it is a unique faculty to human beings. The sixth area is *second language acquisition and use*.

This research only analyzed the fifth area: the brain and language. This limitation was made because schizophrenia is closely related to the brain and language. Since the mind is the brain in action, therefore, it is reasonable to suppose that abnormalities of thought, language, and communication, which commonly occur in schizophrenia, are tied to specific brain abnormalities of structure or of function (Steinhauer, Gruzelier, and Zubin, 1991: 485). There are some areas of schizophrenics' brain, including language areas, which experience anatomical changes or dysfunctional activities. The disturbance of brain areas also

leads schizophrenics suffer from hallucination, delusion, and other symptoms which influence the language usage of these people.

2. Human brain

Human brain has a very complex structure and function because it contains billions of cells. According to Turkington and Harris (2009: 65), there are two kinds of brain cells: glial cells (85%) and nerve cells or neurons (15%). Glial cells play a supportive role in brain function such as helping to remove waste products, supplying nutrients, maintaining electrical balance, and guiding the brain's development. Meanwhile, neurons control the body's emotions, the activities, and the ability to think.

The brain also has a number of language-related functions controlling the cognitive processing involved in producing or understanding language. Steinberg (1993: 182) states that the areas which have been proposed for the processing of speaking, listening, reading, writing, and singing are mainly located at or around the Sylvian and Rolando fissures. The front part of the parietal lobe, which is along the fissure of Rolando, is primarily involved in the processing of sensation and it may be connected with the speech and auditory areas at a deeper level. The area in front of the Rolando fissure is mainly involved in motor functioning, and it is thus relevant to the study of speaking and writing. Wernicke's area (an area in the upper back part of the temporal lobe, extending upwards into the parietal lobe) plays a major part in the comprehension of speech. An area in the upper part of temporal lobe, which is known as Heschl's gyri, is the main area involved in auditory reception. Brocha's area (the lower back part of the frontal lobe) is

primarily involved in the encoding of speech. Another area towards the back of the frontal lobe, which is known as Exner's centre, may be involved in the motor control of writing. Part of the left parietal region, which is close to Wernicke's area, is involved in controlling manual singing. The area at the back of the occipital lobe is used mainly for the processing of visual input.

3. Mental illness

Mental illness, based on National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI) Michigan (2010: 4), refers to a group of brain disorders that cause severe disturbances in thinking, feeling, and relating, often resulting in an inability to cope with the ordinary demands of life. Thompson (2007: 4) emphasizes that mental illness neither indicates weakness, lack of intelligence, or a defective character nor it is caused by poor upbringing. It affects people of all social, economic, geographic, age, gender, religious, and occupational groups. Further, Thompson (2007: 14) indicates that four mental illnesses—bipolar disorder, major depression, obsessive-compulsive disorder, and schizophrenia—are among the ten leading causes of disability. However, this research describes these types of mental illness briefly except schizophrenia since it is the core topic of the research.

a. Major depression

According to Thompson (2007: 37), major depression has been described as a “whole-body illness” because it affects not only mood, thoughts, and feelings (particularly feelings about oneself), but also person's physical feeling. It results

in marked functional impairment and disabling physical symptoms. It is also a leading cause of decreased productivity and absenteeism in the workforce. The illness is distinct from normal feelings of sadness, the blues, or even short-lived depression. Sadness and the blues are only rarely, and those are briefly accompanied by feelings of hopelessness, helplessness, or worthlessness, or by the inability to feel pleasure or a positive change in mood in relation to a positive situation. Those all are symptoms of major depression.

b. Bipolar disorder

Thompson (2007: 41-42) states that bipolar disorder typically begins in young adults and it continues throughout life. The illness manifests in one or more episodes of mania (highs) or in alternating episodes of mania and depression (lows). Episodes in either of these two poles can last for days, weeks, or even months.

The word *mania* is derived from a French word meaning “frenzied” or “crazed”. The manic phase is characterized by feelings of elation, euphoria, and grandiosity; by exaggerated self-confidence, self-importance, and optimism; by greatly increased mental and physical energy and activity; by racing thoughts and speech that skip—often incoherently—from one idea to the next; and by impulsiveness, reckless behavior, poor judgment, and a greatly diminished need for sleep without any accompanying feeling of exhaustion. The depressive stage manifests all the symptoms of major depression disorders. Swings between the poles are usually gradual but can often be fast, dramatic, and severe.

c. Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD)

Thompson (2007: 44) classifies obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) as an anxiety disorder because of the anxiety which occurs when the affected individual attempts to resist an obsessive or compulsive impulse. An obsession can be defined as a persistent and troubling thought that the sufferer recognizes as senseless but cannot dismiss. These obsessions result in compulsive actions, which are taken in order to be rid of the obsession. For example, an obsession about being contaminated by germs can result in compulsive rituals of hours of hand washing that may continue to the point of the skin being rubbed off. The sufferers have described obsessive-compulsive disorder as continuous mental hiccups that they cannot rid of themselves. This illness can manifest at any time between preschool age and adulthood. Unfortunately, the cause of the illness remains unknown, and children of a parent with it are at slightly higher risk.

d. **Schizophrenia**

Schizophrenia, according to Andreasen (2001: 195), literally means “splitting” or “fragmenting” of the mind and it is derived from classical Greek (*schizo* = split, fragmented; *phren* = mind). It was firstly called *dementia praecox* by the German psychiatrist named Emil Kraepelin in the late nineteenth century. Using that name, according to Weinberger and Harrison (2011: 1908), Kraepelin intended to highlight the fact that the illness had an early (“*praecox*”) onset and that it had a chronic and worsening course (“*dementia*”). The Swiss psychiatrist named Eugen Bleuler subsequently renamed the illness in 1911. Bleuler focused more on the nature of symptoms of schizophrenia and less on its course than

Kraepelin did. He proposed the word *schizophrenia* to call the illness in order to reflect the fact that the illness produces a fragmenting (“schizo”) of the various components of the mind (“phrenia”). His new name gradually replaced the Kraepelin’s *dementia praecox*.

Schizophrenia, according to Liddle (2001: 181), is a disorder in which subtle but wide-ranging disturbances of brain structure and function disrupt many aspects of mental function. These disturbances embrace the domains of perception, cognition, emotion, and volition. Mueser and Gingerich (2006: 6) describe schizophrenia as “dreaming when you’re wide awake.” This is intended to say the condition that when people dream, they usually believe that the bizarre things they are experiencing are really happening. This condition can explain how schizophrenics have difficulty in distinguishing between reality and their internal illusions. Mueser and Gingerich (2006: 4) also describe schizophrenia as a complex and confusing illness because neither all people with schizophrenia are severely ill nor do all people with severe mental illness have schizophrenia. In addition to this complexity, Hoeksema (2011: 226) states that, at times, schizophrenics think and communicate clearly, have an accurate view of reality, and function well in daily life, but at other times, their thinking and speech are garbled, they lose touch with reality, and they are unable to care for themselves. The illness usually begins in late adolescence and early adulthood (Lieberman et al., 2006: 187). It affects about 1% of the population worldwide and occurs in men and women of all races, social classes, religions, and cultures.

Individuals who develop schizophrenia will each have their own unique combination of symptoms and experiences, influenced by their particular circumstances (National Collaborating Centre for Mental Health, 2010: 16). According to Levine and Levine (2009: 38-40), there are three primary categories of symptoms of schizophrenia. They are positive, negative, and cognitive symptoms. Positive symptoms refer to symptoms which add to or alter reality and they are not in a good way. These symptoms include hallucination, delusion, and disorganized thinking. Negative symptoms are what is missing or lacking in an individual's mind and behavior as a result of schizophrenia, including *anhedonia* (an inability to experience simple pleasure from people or things around), *avolition* (lack of initiative, motivation, or willfulness), *alogia* (lack of or limited speech), and *flat or blunted affect* (lack of emotions or feelings). Cognitive symptoms mean symptoms which interfere individual's ability to learn new things, to remember things one once knew, and to use skills one once had. In addition to the primary categories of symptoms, schizophrenics may also have sleeping problems, mood swings, and anxiety. Gendelman and Ikezu (2008: 504) state that based on American Psychiatric Association (2000), a person must have at least two of the symptoms for a diagnosis of schizophrenia.

From all of the symptoms of schizophrenia, there are three symptoms which can be observed through the schizophrenic's speech. They are hallucination, delusion, and formal thought disorder (the combination of disorganized thinking and alogia). Therefore, those three symptoms, which are reflected in the

schizophrenic conversations of the main character in *The Uninvited* movie, become the points of analysis of the research.

1) Hallucination

Hallucination is a sensory misperception in which a person will experience an auditory, visual, or other sensory experiences in the absence of an observable stimulus, i.e. hearing voices speaking when there are no persons nearby, or seeing things that others do not see (Gendelman and Ikezu, 2008: 504). On the other words, hallucinations are sensory experiences that are not caused by actual external stimuli (Oltmanns and Emery, 2012: 336). However, according to Thompson (2007: 33), these sensory misperceptions are perceived as being absolutely real for people with the illness. That is the reason why schizophrenics have difficulty in distinguishing what is real from what is unreal.

Hallucination takes a number of different types. This research used Veague's theory since it is one of the theories which divided hallucination into completely five categories based on the human physical senses in general: hearing, vision, touch, smell, and taste.

a) Auditory hallucination: hearing sounds which no one else can hear (Veague, 2007: 19). This is the most common type of hallucination. The sounds or voices may be mumbled or heard clearly, and they may speak words, phrases, or sentences (Black and Andreasen, 2011: 109). According to Levine and Levine (2009: 40), someone who is experiencing auditory hallucination may seem to be in a world of his or her own, not listening to others, or staring into space. Other times, he or she may try listening to the real person he or she is

with, but “the voices” make it seem as if she or he is listening to two or more people speaking at the same time, which makes it hard to respond correctly or quickly.

- b) *Visual* hallucination: seeing something which no one else can see (Veague, 2007: 19). This is the second most common type of hallucination after auditory hallucination. Individuals with visual hallucination observe people, shapes, colors, and/or objects which are not actually present (Lieberman et al., 2006: 200).
- c) *Tactile* hallucination: feeling something that cannot be explained (Veague, 2007: 19). It involves the perception that something is happening to the outside of the person’s body (Hoeksema, 2011: 231). According to Black and Andreasen (2011: 109), tactile hallucination is experienced as sensations of being touched or pricked, electrical sensations, or the sensation of insects crawling under the skin.
- d) *Olfactory* hallucination: smelling things which no one else can smell (Veague, 2007: 19). People with schizophrenia rarely experience this type of hallucination. The content of olfactory hallucination is usually unpleasant, e.g. the smell of garbage or something rotting.
- e) *Gustatory* hallucination: tasting things which no one else can taste (Veague, 2007: 19). Few schizophrenics experience this type of hallucination. Similar to olfactory hallucination, the content of gustatory hallucination is usually unpleasant, e.g. the taste of something rotting.

Mueser and Gingerich (2006: 22) state that about 70% of people with schizophrenia experience auditory hallucination, 25% have visual hallucination, and the rest have other types of hallucination. According to Hoeksema (2011: 231), visual hallucination is often accompanied by auditory hallucination. Therefore, it is possible for a person to experience the combination of two or more types of hallucination at the same time.

2) Delusion

Delusions are false, internal beliefs which are based on an incorrect perception or misinterpretation of the real, external environment (Thompson, 2007: 34). They are experienced personally and are not shared by other members of the delusional people's family or cultural group (Oltmanns and Emery, 2012: 336). Therefore, according to Hoeksema (2008: 228), delusional people may look for evidence in support of their beliefs, attempt to convince others of these beliefs, and take actions based on them.

There are several theories of delusion proposed by experts where one and another theory may have difference in the number of type and in the technical term for each type of delusion. However, not all of the proposed types are common in society because some of them are rarely experienced by schizophrenics. This research uses Veague's theory which divided delusion into six common types as follows.

a) *Delusion of grandeur*: delusion in which schizophrenics believe that they are or close to someone famous or very important, e.g. God or a movie star (Veague, 2007: 18). Lieberman et al. (2006: 199) add that the extraordinary

thing possessed by individuals with this type of delusion is not always about power or fame, but it could be about wealth or talents. Therefore, people who develop delusion of grandeur often feel very good about themselves (Mueser and Gingerich, 2006: 271).

- b) *Delusion of guilt*: delusion in which schizophrenics believe that they have committed a terrible crime or sin (Veague, 2007: 18). A schizophrenic with this type of delusion may, for example, believe that he or she has killed someone (Hoeksema, 2008: 229).
- c) *Somatic delusion*: delusion in which schizophrenics believe that something terrible has happened to their body (Veague, 2007: 18). It could be disease or alteration. A schizophrenic with type of delusion may, for example, believe that he or she develops cancer without any medical checkup and doctor's diagnosis.
- d) *Persecutory delusion*: delusion in which schizophrenics believe that someone or something is trying to hurt them (Veague, 2007: 18-19). Lieberman et al. (2006: 197) specify the term "being hurt" into being conspired or discriminated against, threatened, or intentionally victimized. It can be by someone familiar to the schizophrenic, someone in the media, a powerful external organization, religious figures, or extraterrestrial forces. This type of delusion is the most common content of delusion and is among the most common symptoms of schizophrenia.
- e) *Delusion of reference*: delusion in which schizophrenics believe that they are being talked about, sometimes on the television, on the radio, or in the

newspaper (Veague, 2007: 19). According to Lieberman et al. (2006: 198), the content of this type of delusion is often peculiar and it can be insulting, persecutory, or enanting of schizophrenic's self-worth.

- f) *Delusions of thought control*: delusion in which schizophrenics believe that thoughts are being put into or taken out of their minds (Veague, 2007: 19).

Delusions and hallucinations are the result of over acuteness or disruptions of the senses and an inability to synthesize and to respond appropriately to stimuli (NAMI Michigan, 2010: 6). To determine the scope, quality, and duration of hallucinations and delusions, people can note the quality of the schizophrenic's speech and behavior (Woo and Keatinge, 2008: 505). Besides hallucination and delusion, another symptom of schizophrenia which can be identified through schizophrenic's speech is formal thought disorder.

3) Formal thought disorder (FTD)

Formal thought disorder is disorders of thought, language, and communication, which can be assessed from manifestations present in speech (Weinberger and Harrison, 2011: 1918). At least, there are two experts who propose instrument for assessing formal thought disorder. They are Nancy C. Andreasen (1979) with her Thought, Language, and Communication (TLC) scale and Peter F. Liddle (2002) with his Thought and Language Index (TLI).

Andreasen's TLC scale divided the pattern of language disorder into twenty general types: poverty of speech, poverty of content of speech, pressure of speech, distractible speech, tangentiality, derailment, incoherence, illogicality, clanging, neologisms, word approximations, circumstantiality, loss of goal, perseveration,

echolalia, blocking, stilted speech, self-reference, phonemic par aphasia, and semantic par aphasia. Liddle et al. (2002) then simplified Andreasen's TLC scale into a Thought and Language Index (TLI) comprising eight symptoms. This theory was employed to analyze formal thought disorder phenomena in this research. The following is the division of TLI.

a) Impoverishment of thought and speech

Impoverishment of thought and speech consists of poverty of speech and weakening of goal.

i. Poverty of speech – occurs when there is a decrease in the amount of speech.

Responses to the picture and replies to the questions are brief and lack of elaboration (Liddle, 2002: 329). Andreasen (1986: 474) adds that replies may be monosyllabic, and some questions may be left unanswered altogether, e.g. to answer the question, "How old are you?" the schizophrenic replies, "Eighteen."

ii. Weakening of goal – reflects a lack of drive in thinking and it is manifest in

lack of normal elaboration of ideas, use of uninformative generalizations, and empty speech that conveys little information (Liddle, 2002: 330). In simpler speaking, weakening of goal is the lack of information in proportion to the number of words spoken. Weakening of goal is named as poverty of content of speech in Andreasen's TLC scale. The following is an example of weakening of goal.

the interviewer: "Why is it do you think that, people believe in God?"
the patient (schizophrenic): "Well, first of all because, he uh ly, he are the person that, is their personal savior. He walks with me and talks with me. And, uh, the understanding that I have, um, a lot of peoples, they don't really,

uh, know they own personal self. Because, uh, they ain't, they all, just don't know they own personal self. They don't, know that he, uh, seemed like to me, a lot of 'em don't understand that he walks and talks with them. And, uh, show them their way to go. I understand also that every man and every lady, is just not pointed in the same direction. Some are pointed different. They goes in their different ways. The way that, uh, Jesus Christ wanted 'em to go. Me myself I am pointed in the ways of, uh, knowing right from wrong and doing it. I can't do no more, or no less, than that."

(Andreasen, 1986: 475)

From the example above, though the schizophrenic speaks too much, the speaking does not answer the question. His or her sentences convey lack of information and they are far from the idea questioned by the interviewer.

b) Disorganization of thought and language

Disorganization of thought and language consists of four items. They are looseness, peculiar word use, peculiar sentence construction, and peculiar logic.

i. Looseness – occurs when the connection between ideas is weak or absent, or irrelevant ideas intrude into the train of thought (Liddle, 2002: 330).

Looseness can be manifest during a spontaneous train of thought – designated 'derailment' by Andreasen (1979) – or by virtue of irrelevant or tangential replies to questions – designated 'tangentiality' by Andreasen (1979). The following is an example of tangentiality occurs in an interview.

the interviewer: "What city are you from?"

patient (schizophrenic): "Well, that's a hard question to answer because my parents . . . I was born in Iowa, but I know that I'm white instead of black so apparently I came from the North somewhere and I don't know where, you know, I really don't know where my ancestors came from. So I don't know whether I'm Irish or French or Scandinavian or I don't, I don't believe I'm Polish but I think I'm, I think I might be German or Welsh. I'm not but that's all speculation and that, that's one thing that I would like to know and is my ancestors, you know, where did I originate. But I just never took the time to find out the answer to that question."

(Andreasen, 1986: 476)

Actually, “What city are you from?” is a simple question; even children can answer such question easily. However, the schizophrenic seems to think hard to find the answer. He or she replies the question with unrelated answers like skin color and ancestor.

- ii. Peculiar use of words – happens when unusual or invented words are used (Liddle, 2002: 330). It is also called as *neologism* which means a completely new word or phrase whose derivation cannot be understood (Andreasen, 1986: 478). For example, “I got so angry. I picked up a dish and threw it at the geshinker.” The word “geshinker” does not exist in any dictionaries so it is quite difficult to understand what the speaker means.
- iii. Peculiar sentences – occur when the form of the sentences spoken by the schizophrenic is unusual (Liddle, 2002: 330). Greater weight is given to peculiarity of sentence construction, which makes it difficult to discern the meaning. However, sentences with grammatical inaccuracies attributable to poor education should not be rated as peculiar. According to Andreasen (1986: 477), peculiar logic, which is called *incoherence* in her TLC, is relatively rare. She gives an example of peculiar sentence or incoherence as follows.

Interviewer: “Why do you think people believe in God?”

Patient: “Um, because making a do in life. Isn't none of that stuff about evolution guiding, isn't true anymore now. It all happened a long time ago. It happened in eons and eons and stuff they wouldn't believe in him. The time that Jesus Christ people believe in their thing people believed in, Jehovah God that they didn't believe in Jesus Christ that much.”

(Andreasen, 1986: 477)

- iv. Non-logical reasoning (peculiar logic) – happens when conclusions are reached based on inadequate evidence or faulty logic (Liddle, 2002: 330). The following is an example of peculiar logic uttered by a schizophrenic.

“Parents are the people that raise you. Anything that raises you can be a parent. Parents can be anything, material, vegetable, or mineral, that has taught you something. Parents would be the world of things that are alive, that are there. Rocks, a person can look at a rock and learn something from it, so that would be a parent.”

(Andreasen, 1986: 478)

“Parents are the people that raise you.” is a logical statement. However, the other statements are illogical. Material, vegetable, mineral, and rocks are not parents; they are things. Moreover, it does not always parents from whom people can learn something.

- c) Non-specific dysregulation

Non-specific abnormality of the regulation of speech and thought consists of perseveration of ideas and distractibility.

- i. Perseveration of ideas – is unwarranted repetition of ideas or themes (Liddle, 2002: 330). Once a schizophrenic begins a particular subject or uses a particular word, he or she continually returns to it in the process of speaking (Andreasen, 1986: 479). Andreasen provides an example of perseveration as follows.

Interviewer: “Tell me what you are like, what kind of person you are.”

Patient (schizophrenic): “I’m from Marshalltown, **Iowa**. That’s 60 miles northwest, northeast of Des Moines, **Iowa**. And I’m married at the present time. I’m 36 years old. My wife is 35. She lives in Garwin, **Iowa**. That’s 15 miles southeast of Marshalltown, **Iowa**. I’m getting a divorce at the present time. And I am at presently in a mental institution in Iowa City, **Iowa**, which is a hundred miles southeast of Marshalltown, **Iowa**.”

(Andreasen, 1986: 479)

In the example above, the schizophrenic repeatedly mentioned the word “Iowa” many times during the explanation.

- ii. Distractibility – occurs if intrusion of irrelevant ideas arising from an external stimulus (Liddle, 2002: 330). For example, during the course of a discussion or interview, a schizophrenic stops talking in the middle of a sentence or idea and he or she changes the subject in response to a nearby stimulus, such as an object on a desk, the interviewer's clothing or appearance, etc.

“Then I left San Francisco and moved to . . . Where did you get that tie? It looks like it's left over from the fifties. I like the warm weather in San Diego. Is that a conch shell on your desk? Have you ever gone scuba-diving?”
(Andreasen, 1986: 475-476)

4. *The Uninvited* movie

The Uninvited is a 2009 American remark of the 2003 South Korean horror movie entitled *A Tale of Two Sisters*. The film was directed by The Guard Brothers, and was starred by Emily Browning. It tells about the phenomena of schizophrenia which are experienced by Anna Rydell as the main character of the movie. She is haunted by sights and by the belief that a woman named Rachel killed her mother, as the result of her denial towards the death of her beloved elder sister and ill mother in a tragic boathouse fire one year before.

The story begins when Anna is going to leave the mental institution where she has stayed for about ten months to back to her house. Until finally she arrives at home, she still cannot remember what was really going on at the night when fire burned the boathouse and it caused the death of Alex and her ill mother. Soon after she arrives at home, she looks for Alex—her elder sister and best friend. She

sees Alex is swimming at the lake near their house. When she is going to come close to Alex, Anna sees Rachel (her father's girlfriend). Rachel had been their mother's live-in nurse. The two sisters do not like Rachel very much and they stand against her. They think that Rachel is the one who is responsible for the death of their beloved mother. They feel more convinced after Anna hallucinate that her dead mother screamed, "Murderer! Murderer!" and she pointed at Rachel. The sisters believe that it was message from their mother, telling them that she had been murdered by Rachel.

The sisters start to look for evidence to prove their suspicion. They try to find Rachel's nursing record and to ask for information from Anna's boyfriend named Matt. When they have the information needed, they become more convinced about their suspicion. They even become frightened that Rachel is going to kill them too.

Anna tries to tell the findings to her father, but he does not believe her. She runs away to the police office when she thinks that Rachel is going to kill Alex and her while her father is not at home. She tells the police officer about Rachel and she asks for help to rescue Alex whom she thinks is dying in the bedroom. When Rachel comes into the police office to inject her, Anna struggles to get loose. However, Anna failed and she starts to lose her consciousness. Rachel brings her back. While Rachel lays Anna down on the bed, the girl sees Alex in the doorway before finally she falls asleep.

When Anna gets up, she sees blood on the floor. She follows it until finally she finds Rachel's corpse in the dumpster. She sees Alex is bringing a kitchen

knife covered with blood. A few minutes later, their father comes. He is surprised and he asks Anna to explain him about what is happening. Finally, Anna tells him that Alex killed Rachel because the woman was going to kill the sisters. Being confused, her father reminds Anna that Alex died in the boathouse fire along with their mother. Anna looks down to find that she is not holding her sister's hand, but the knife which was used to kill Rachel. Anna is the one who actually killed Rachel. Anna starts to remember the whole real events. Finally, her father sends her back to the mental institution.

B. Previous Research Findings

This is not the first research which analyzed schizophrenia since it is not a new disease. There have been many previous research which have schizophrenia as the research topic. One of them is a piece of research which was conducted by Pindhaningtyas Nareswari (2012) as undergraduate thesis in Yogyakarta State University entitled “A Psycholinguistic Analysis of Schizophrenic Speech Reflecting Hallucination and Delusion in *The Caveman's Valentine* Movie”.

Nariswari's research tried to investigate the characteristics and the speech abnormalities of schizophrenic character in *The Caveman's Valentine* movie named Romulus. The characteristics of a schizophrenic investigated in her research were the kinds of hallucination and delusion. She used International Mental Health Research Organization's theory (1996) to analyze both of them. Meanwhile, she used an instrument which was proposed by Peter F. Liddle called

Thought and Language Index (TLI) to assess the schizophrenic speech abnormalities.

Two conclusions were drawn in Nariswari's research. The first one was that Romulus experienced four types of speech abnormalities. They were looseness, perseveration of ideas, peculiar use of words, and non-logical reasoning (peculiar logic). The second one was that there are two out of five types of hallucination—visual and auditory—and two out of four types of delusion—paranoid delusion and delusion of reference—which occurred in Romulus' speeches.

Although this research and the previous one have the same research topic and the same theory to access FTD phenomena, both research still have three differences. The first one comes from the data source: the previous research used *The Caveman's Valentine* movie while this research used *The Uninvited* movie. The second one comes from the theories used in analyzing the hallucination and delusion phenomena. The previous research used International Mental Health Research Organization's theory (1996) while this research used Veague's theory (2007). The third one comes from the objectives of the research where it also influences the presentation of the data sheets. The previous research put hallucination and delusion data into the same data sheet and it put the data of speech abnormalities into separated data sheet. Meanwhile, this research put all of the data from hallucination, delusion, and FTD into a single data sheet. This decision was made because, in some occasions, two out of these three items came together in the same datum.

C. Conceptual Framework

Communication is important to keep humans in touch with their society. In human communication, language becomes an important media. Psycholinguistics is the name given to the study of the psychological processes involved in language. It involves some disciplines such as language processing, language acquisition, lexical storage and retrieval, second language acquisition and use, the brain and language, and special circumstances.

Brain is an organ which has a big deal in human's language comprehension, production, and acquisition. The disturbance of brain area(s) can lead the brain owner suffering from certain kinds of mental disorder. According to Thompson (2007: 14), four mental disorders—bipolar disorder, major depression, obsessive-compulsive disorder, and schizophrenia—are among the ten leading causes of disability. Each of the illnesses has its own characteristics. This research tried to investigate the language phenomena of a person suffering from schizophrenia.

Schizophrenia is characterized by a variety of different symptoms. Each of people suffering from schizophrenia has their own unique combination of symptoms and experiences. The symptoms of schizophrenia which can be identified through the language usage of the sufferer are hallucination, delusion, and formal thought disorder (FTD).

Hallucination is a sensory misperception about something which does not actually exist, and it becomes one of the two most common symptoms of schizophrenia. Based on Veague's theory (2007: 19), hallucination is categorized into five types. The first type is auditory hallucination, which occurs when

someone hears something which cannot be heard by others. The second type is visual hallucination, which occurs when someone sees something which cannot be seen by others. The third type is tactile hallucination, which occurs when someone feels that he or she is being touched by a thing or a person that does not actually exist. The fourth type is olfactory hallucination, which occurs when someone smells something unpleasant which cannot be smelled by others, e.g. smelling rotten meat in the vegetarian restaurant. The fifth type is gustatory hallucination, which occurs when someone tastes something unpleasant which cannot be tasted by others, like tasting rotten apple when chewing a fresh apple.

Besides hallucination, delusion is another most common symptom of schizophrenia. It is a false, internal belief which is based on an incorrect perception or misinterpretation of the real, external environment. Just like hallucination, delusion is also categorized into several types based on Veague's theory (2007: 18-19). The first type is delusion of grandeur. It is a false belief that someone is a famous or very important figure such as God or a movie star. The second type is delusion of guilt. It is a false belief that someone has committed a terrible crime or sin. The third type is somatic delusion. It is a false belief that someone feels that something terrible has happened to his or her body, like a belief that he or she has developed cancer without any medical checkup and doctor's diagnosis. The fourth type is persecutory delusion. It is a false belief that someone is trying to be hurt by something or someone else. The fifth type is delusion of reference. It is a false belief that someone is being talked about by

foreigner, e.g. a broadcaster. The sixth type is delusion of thought control. It is a false belief that alien puts thoughts into one's minds so the alien can control it.

Another symptom of schizophrenia which can be observed through the schizophrenic's language usage is formal thought disorder (FTD). It is disorders of thought, language, and communication. To assess FTD, this research used Liddle's instrument named Thought and Language Index (TLI). The TLI classifies FTD into three groups.

The first group is impoverishment of thought and speech, consisting poverty of speech and weakening of goal. The poverty of speech occurs when a schizophrenic responds something in a brief way, usually in a single word. The example of poverty of speech is when a schizophrenic is asked, "Were you working at all before you came to the hospital?" and he replies, "No." The weakening of goal occurs when a schizophrenic is talking about something using very long sentences but the idea is unclear.

The second group is disorganization of thought and language, which consists of looseness, peculiar word use, peculiar sentence construction, and peculiar logic. Looseness occurs when a schizophrenic is talking some things but there is no connection among the ideas. Peculiar use of word occurs when a schizophrenic uses unusual or invented words (neologism), e.g. the word "geshinker" in "I got so angry. I picked up a dish and threw it at the geshinker." Peculiar sentence occurs when a schizophrenic utters sentences in unusual form. Non-logical reasoning (peculiar logic) occurs when a schizophrenic concludes something without any logical reasoning, e.g. "Parents are the people that raise you.

Anything that raises you can be a parent. Parents can be anything, material, vegetable, or mineral, that has taught you something.”

The last group is non-specific abnormality of the regulation of speech and thought which consists of perseveration of idea and distractibility. Perseveration of idea occurs when a schizophrenic repeats idea unwarrantedly, e.g. “I think I’ll put on my hat, my hat, my hat, my hat.” Distractibility occurs when intrusion of irrelevant ideas arising from an external stimulus, e.g. “Then I left San Francisco and moved to . . . Where did you get that tie? It looks like it’s left over from the fifties. I like the warm weather in San Diego. Is that a conch shell on your desk? Have you ever gone scuba-diving?”

Schizophrenia phenomena have been represented in some forms of literary work such as novel and movie. One of them is a movie entitled *The Uninvited*. In this movie, the main character is a young girl named Anna who suffers from schizophrenia. She experiences hallucination, delusion, and formal thought disorder. These three symptoms of schizophrenia were observable through her speech. Thus, this research was conducted to analyze schizophrenia phenomena, especially the types of hallucination, the types of delusion, and the types of formal thought disorder occurring in the conversations of the main character as a schizophrenic in *The Uninvited* movie.

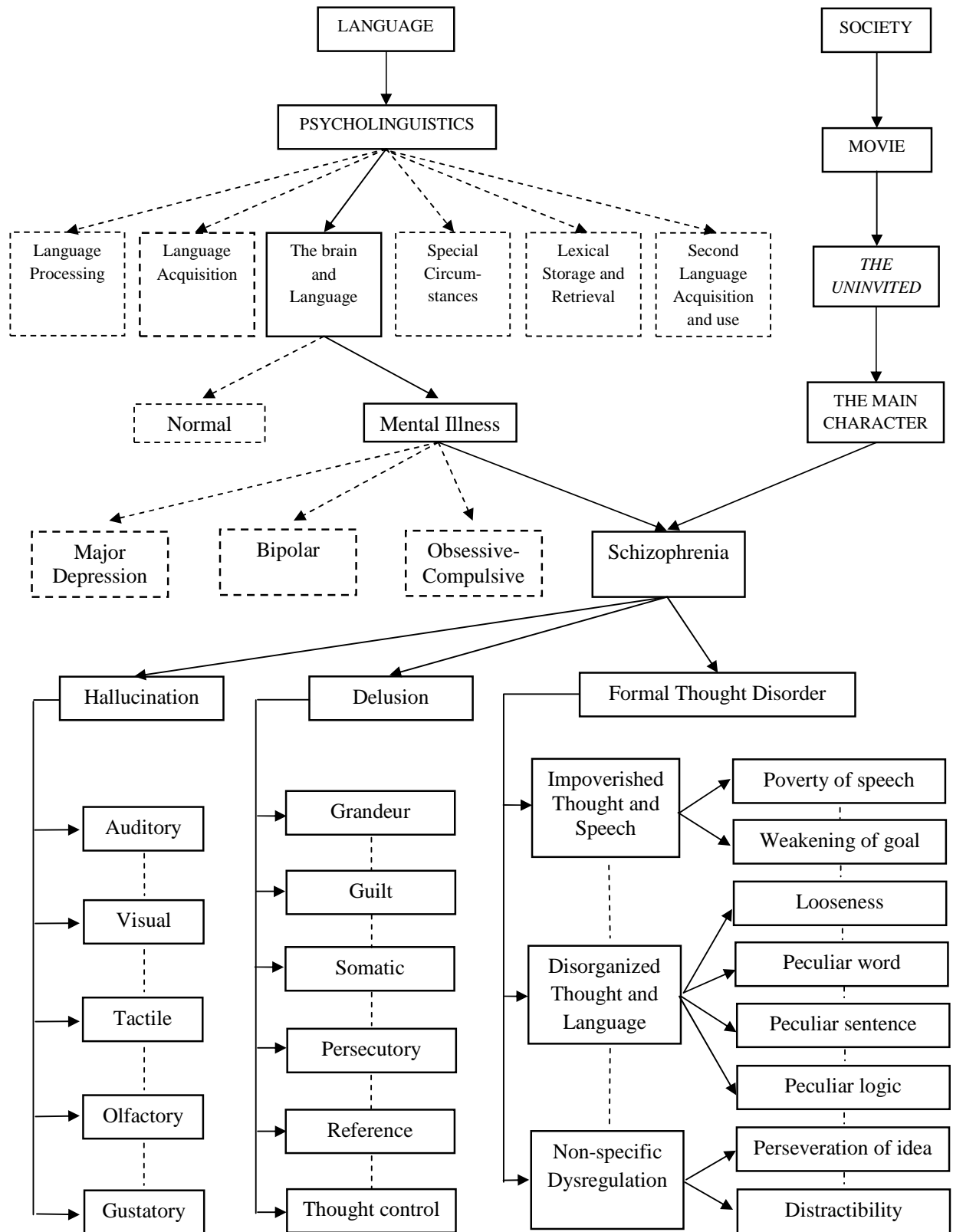


Figure 1. Analytical Construct

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

A. Type of the Research

This research employed qualitative research design since it dealt with spoken language and its context. The research emphasized on analyzing hallucination, delusion, and formal thought disorder phenomena occurred in the schizophrenic conversations of the main character in a movie. It was in accordance with Krathwohl's theory in Wiersma (1995: 12) which defines qualitative research as research that describes phenomena in words instead of numbers or measures. It does not use statistics or replication as standards of proof (Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009: 170).

Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009: 35) state that in selecting a research strategy, qualitative research may employ descriptive research. It describes the attitudes and behaviors of the subject under study during the investigation. Further, this investigation took place in natural, real-life settings. In this strategy, therefore, the researcher had no control over the variables, but could only report what had happened or what was happening.

Besides qualitative design, this research also employed a few numbers (quantitative elements) to help the researcher analyze the emergence of each observed phenomenon. The use of numbers in qualitative research is clarified by Holliday (2007: 2) who indicates that qualitative research will always involve quantitative elements, and vice versa. In addition to this case, Wiersma (1995: 13) states that both types of research, in fact, can be supportive of each other.

B. Data and Source of Data

Data are the result of systematic observation, consisting of the “given things” that researcher analyzes, either about texts, people, or situations (Johnstone, 2000: 22). It serves as the ground on which the findings are based (Polkinghorne, 2005: 138). The data of this research were in form of conversations of the schizophrenic character reflecting hallucination, delusion, and formal thought disorder phenomena. The context or situation of the conversations and the behavior which reflected such phenomena were also taken as data since the research also observed abstract phenomena, i.e. hallucination and delusion, which existence could not always be observed via spoken language. Meanwhile, the data were taken from *The Uninvited* movie.

C. Techniques of Data Collection

According to Polkinghorne (2005: 138), the purpose of data collection in qualitative research is to provide evidence for the phenomena it is investigating. Since it is a qualitative research, therefore, the researcher acted as the key data-collection instrument. It is in line with Lincoln and Guba (1981) in Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009, 188-189) who strongly advocate that the best instrument for qualitative research is human being, for human instruments are shaped by experience and they can respond and adapt to research encounter. As the key instrument, the researcher designed, collected, analyzed, interpreted, and finally reported the data of the research findings.

Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009: 189) mention four data-collection techniques in qualitative research. Those are interviewing (face-to-face question-and-answer process), ethnographic observation (observing people enacting culture), analysis of documents and material culture (written texts or cultural artifacts), and visual analysis (e.g., interpretation of mediated text such as films or television programs). This research employed visual analysis technique since the data were taken from a movie. Besides, this research also employed note taking and observational techniques. The verbal and behavioral communication of the main character as a schizophrenic in the movie were observed and noted.

In addition, several activities to collect the data were conducted. Firstly, the movie was watched carefully to see hallucination, delusion, and formal thought disorder phenomena. Then, while the movie was being watched, the schizophrenic conversations of the main character in the movie were noted at the time each of the hallucination, delusion, and the formal thought disorder phenomena occurred. In this step, the available movie subtitle was helpful. Next, a data sheet was made to group the data based on classification. After that, the data were subsequently coded. Finally, the data were categorized based on the classification. The data sheet was made to make the classification become easier and more structured. The data sheet was arranged as follows.

Table 1. Data sheet of the types of hallucination, delusion, and FTD reflected in the schizophrenic conversations of the main character in *The Uninvited* movie

Code	Conversations	Types of Hallucination						Types of delusion						Types of FTD								Explanation		
		Hallucination						Types of delusion						ITS				DTL					ND	
		A D	V S	T C	O F	G T	D Gd	D Gt	D D	S D	P D	D R	D TC	P S	W G	L S	P W	P St	P L	P I	D T			
xx/ --:--:--																								
xx/ --:--:--																								
Total data of each types of hallucination, delusion, and FTD		a	b	c	d	e	a	b	c	d	e	f	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h				
TOTAL NUMBER OF THE DATA		(a+b+c+d+e)						(a+b+c+d+e+f)						(a+b+c+d+e+f+g+h)										

Note:

xx = Datum number xx

--:--:-- = hour:minute:second

AD = Auditory hallucination

VS = Visual hallucination

TC = Tactile hallucination

OF = Olfactory hallucination

GT = Gustatory hallucination

Bolded words/sentences are data of hallucination

Underlined words/sentences are data of delusion

Italic words/sentences are data of FTD

DGd = Delusion of grandeur

DGt = Delusion of guilt

SD = Somatic delusion

PD = Persecutory delusion

DR = Delusion of reference

DTC = delusion of thought control

a-h = Total data of each type of hallucination, delusion, and FTD

ITS = Impoverishment of thought and speech

DTL = Disorganization of thought and language

ND

PS = Non-specific dysregulation

WG = Poverty of speech

LS = Weakening of goal

PW = Looseness

PSt = Peculiar use of word

PL = Peculiar sentence

PI = Peculiar logic

DT = Perseveration of idea

DT = Distractibility

D. Data Analysis

Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009: 199) mention that there are five research methods in analyzing data, i.e. ethnography, phenomenology, case study, textual analysis, and applied research. This research employed textual analysis, which involved the identification and interpretation of a set of verbal and behavioral communication of the main character as a schizophrenic in *The Uninvited* movie. Generally, this research employed some steps of data analysis as follows.

1. Firstly, the themes that emerged from the raw data were identified, and then they were categorized into either types of hallucination, delusion, or formal thought disorder.
2. Then, each categorization was classified by using a data sheet.
3. After that, each datum which had been classified in the data sheet was analyzed based on the research questions.
4. Then, each datum was interpreted based on its context to answer the three research questions.
5. Then, the research findings were reported through textual description.
6. Finally, some conclusions were drawn.

E. Trustworthiness

To establish the validity (truthfulness) and reliability (consistency) of the data, research will employ triangulation (Vanderstoep and Johnston, 2009: 179). According to Hussein (2009: 3), triangulation is a kind of validity procedure where a researcher uses the combination of two or more methodological approaches, theoretical

perspectives, data sources, investigators, or analysis methods to study the same phenomenon. Therefore, there are five types of triangulation, i.e. methodological triangulation, theoretical triangulation, data triangulation (also referred to data sources triangulation), investigator triangulation, and analysis triangulation.

To enhance the trustworthiness of the data, this research employed theoretical triangulation by referring to schizophrenia theories from various books and journals, especially those containing information about hallucination, delusion, and formal thought disorder. Moreover, the findings of the research were triangulated by the researcher's two fellow university students majoring in linguistics.

CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of two parts: research findings and discussion of data analysis. The first part shows the findings of the three types: the types of hallucination reflected in the schizophrenic conversations of the main character in *The Uninvited* movie, the types of delusion reflected in the schizophrenic conversations of the main character in the movie, and the types of formal thought disorder (FTD) occurring in the schizophrenic conversations of the main character in the movie. Meanwhile, the second part presents the discussion of research findings.

A. Findings

The findings of each research objective are presented. In order to make each finding clear, tables are employed to present the data occurrence of each type in number and percentage. Here, number is used to support argument of the data occurrence.

1. Types of hallucination reflected in the schizophrenic conversations of the main character in *The Uninvited* movie

Based on data analysis, the main character suffers from hallucination, as one of the two commonest symptoms of schizophrenia. She experiences some types of hallucination. The following table shows the findings of the types of hallucination reflected in the schizophrenic conversations of the main character in *The Uninvited* movie.

Table 2. Findings of types of hallucination reflected in the schizophrenic conversations of the main character in *The Uninvited* movie

No	Types of Hallucination	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Auditory (AD)	23	35.39%
2.	Visual (VS)	25	38.46%
3.	Tactile (TC)	17	26.15%
4.	Olfactory (OF)	0	0%
5.	Gustatory (GT)	0	0%
Total		65	100%

Hallucination phenomena occur 65 times during the movie. However, from five types of hallucination, the main character in the movie only experienced three of them. They are auditory, visual, and tactile hallucination. Meanwhile, the absent types are olfactory hallucination and gustatory hallucination. It is normal considering the fact that these two types of hallucination are rarely experienced by schizophrenics in society.

Table 2 clearly shows that visual hallucination, which occurs 25 times or 38.46%, places on the first rank. Then, there is auditory hallucination on the second rank with 23 occurrences or 35.39%. Auditory hallucination and visual hallucination have almost the same number of data occurrence since both of them usually follow each other during the movie. Meanwhile, tactile hallucination, which has 17 occurrences or 26.15%, places on the third rank. Finally, table 2 shows that olfactory hallucination and gustatory hallucination are not found in the movie or 0% of the total occurrence.

2. Types of delusion reflected in the schizophrenic conversations of the main character in *The Uninvited* movie

Concerning the second research objective, there are 11 data related to the types of delusion in *The Uninvited* movie. Delusion is one of the two commonest symptoms of schizophrenia. Compared to the other research objectives, types of delusion have the smallest number of data occurrence. Moreover, not all types of delusion are found in the movie because there is only one schizophrenic in the movie where a schizophrenic will only have one until two types of delusion. From the six types of delusion, the main character undergoes only two of them. The table below shows the frequency of data occurrence of each type of delusion.

Table 3. Findings of types of delusion reflected in the schizophrenic conversations of the main character in *The Uninvited* movie

No	Types of Delusion	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Grandeur (DGd)	0	0%
2.	Guilt (DGt)	1	7.14%
3.	Somatic (SD)	0	0%
4.	Persecutory (PD)	13	92.86%
5.	Reference (DR)	0	0%
6.	Thought Control (DTC)	0	0%
Total		14	100%

Based on table 3, delusional phenomena occur 14 times in *The Uninvited* movie. The first rank is placed by persecutory delusion with 13 occurrences or 92.86%. After that, the second rank is placed by delusion of guilt, which occurs only once or 7.14%. Meanwhile, the other types of delusion, i.e. delusion of grandeur, somatic delusion, delusion of reference, and delusion of thought control are absent or 0% of the total occurrence.

3. Types of formal thought disorder occurring in the schizophrenic conversations of the main character in *The Uninvited* movie

Formal thought disorder is found in 12 data in *The Uninvited* movie. Moreover, there are only four out of the eight types of formal thought disorder which are reflected by these data. They are poverty of speech, looseness, peculiar logic, and distractibility. Meanwhile, four other types of formal thought disorder, i.e. weakening of goal, peculiar use of word, peculiar sentence, and perseveration of idea, are absent. The table below shows the frequency of data occurrence of each type of formal thought disorder.

Table 4. Findings of types of formal thought disorder occurring in the schizophrenic conversations of the main character in *The Uninvited* movie

No	Types of Formal Thought Disorder	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Poverty of Speech (PS)	14	66.67%
2.	Weakening of Goal (WG)	0	0%
3.	Looseness (LS)	1	4.76%
4.	Peculiar Use of Word (PW)	0	0%
5.	Peculiar sentence (PSt)	0	0%
6.	Peculiar Logic (PL)	1	4.76%
7.	Perseveration of Idea (PI)	0	0%
8.	Distractibility (DT)	5	23.81%
Total		21	100%

Table 4 shows that there are 21 occurrences of formal thought disorder in *The Uninvited* movie. Poverty of speech, which occurs 14 times or 66.67%, places on the first rank. Then, distractibility places on the second rank with 5 occurrences or 23.81% of the total data occurrence. After that, both looseness and peculiar logic place on the third rank for having the same frequency of data occurrence. They occur only once or 4.76% of the total occurrence. Meanwhile, table 4 shows that

weakening of goal, peculiar use of word, peculiar sentence, and perseveration of idea are not found in the movie.

B. Discussion

This part presents a clear discussion of the findings for each research objective. Moreover, it provides examples for each phenomenon, taken from the data found. Each phenomenon is represented by three examples, except the phenomena which have less than three data.

1. Types of hallucination reflected in the schizophrenic conversations of the main character in *The Uninvited* movie

The findings show that some types of hallucination are experienced by Anna as the main character and the one who develops schizophrenia in *The Uninvited* movie. From five types of hallucination, she only experienced three of them during the movie. They are auditory, visual, and tactile hallucination. Visual hallucination places on the first rank; auditory hallucination places on the second rank. Both types have almost the same number of data occurrence because they usually follow each other. Moreover, they belong to the two commonest types of hallucination experienced by people who suffer from schizophrenia. Finally, tactile hallucination places on the third rank for having the smallest number of data occurrence. Meanwhile, olfactory hallucination and gustatory hallucination are absent. In society, these two types of hallucination are rarely experienced by schizophrenics.

a. Auditory hallucination (AD)

Auditory is the most common type of hallucination in schizophrenia, and it becomes the second most common type of hallucination in *The Uninvited* movie.

Someone experiences auditory hallucination when he or she hears sound which does not actually exist. In the movie, the majority of Anna's auditory hallucination is about her beloved people: her mother, her elder sister, and her boyfriend. An example of auditory hallucination is shown in the datum below.

[Still in the bathroom]

RACHEL : [from outside of the bathroom, knocking on the door] Hello? Hello in there?

ANNA : **Did she hear us?**

ALEX : **I don't know.**

RACHEL : Listen, I'm going into town to do some shopping for this party. Would you like to come? Have some retail therapy, maybe grab lunch?

ALEX : **I'm totally hung over and I'm expecting a headache later. But Anna wants to come.**

ANNA : **What? No.**

ALEX : **What about Matt? You could see him, talk to him. I thought you said he came back to the house that night.**

RACHEL : How about it, Anna?

ALEX : **Come on. You can go, and I can stay here and dig through her stuff. Go on.**

RACHEL : You know, we can do it another time.

ANNA : No. I'll be down in a minute. I'm just gonna find something cute to wear.

ALEX : **You little suck-up.**

(datum no. 18/00:29:49)

In the example above, Rachel (a real person) tries to offer Anna if the girl wants to go shopping with her into town. However, that time, there is a long pause since Anna does not respond her offer. Then, Rachel repeats to ask Anna but the girl still does not give any responses. Rachel stops her offer by telling her that they can do the shopping another time. Finally, Anna accepts her offer.

Anna does not directly answer Rachel's offer since the very first time because, in her thought, she talks to Alex. The word "us" which was uttered by Anna refers to Alex and herself. She is worried that Rachel overhears their

conversation. However, Anna actually talks to nobody because Alex is dead and she only occurs in Anna's thought. In other words, Anna is under auditory hallucination for hearing Alex's voice. Moreover, the content of Anna's hallucination is about one of her beloved persons. In this datum, the beloved person is Alex as her elder sister and best friend.

In this example, the condition under hallucination makes Anna gets into trouble because she is unable to differentiate between which one is reality and which one is hallucination. She feels and thinks that her hallucination is real. Rachel, as a normal person, feels the effect especially when she is near Anna when the girl is under hallucination. In this datum, the effect is a long pause. She also notices that Anna is under hallucination since she hears Anna makes a conversation when she exactly knows that Anna is alone in the bathroom.

Another example of auditory hallucination occurring in *The Uninvited* movie is shown in the datum below.

[In the boathouse]

MOTHER : **[Pointing at someone in front of her] Murderer. Murderer!**

[Anna is screaming, being afraid]

ALEX : **Anna? What are you doing down here? Hey. [touching Anna's arm^(TC)] Are you okay?**

ANNA : **It was Mom.**

ALEX : **What?**

ANNA : **I saw Mom!**

ALEX : **What are you talking about?**

RACHEL : [From the outside] Anna? Anna!

ANNA : [drawing the curtains, looking at Rachel who's standing outside]
She's been trying to tell me something.

ALEX : **What?**

ANNA : **The fire wasn't an accident. It was her.**

(datum no. 16/00:28:04)

In the example above, Anna experiences two different objects of auditory hallucination. Firstly, she hears her mother shouts, “Murderer. Murderer!”. Then, the girl hears her elder sister talks to her. The fact that her mother and her elder sister died a year before reveals that Anna is actually alone in the boathouse. She hears voices which actually do not exist. The boathouse is the place where Anna talked to Alex for the last time. The boathouse is also the place where Alex and her mother died when the fire burned it. Based on this context, the content of Anna’s hallucination is still related to her past about her beloved person.

The last example of auditory hallucination is shown in the datum below.

[In the bedroom]

MATT : **Anna, hey. Hey, don’t be afraid. I just didn’t want to wake your parents up.**

ANNA : **Matt. Where were you? We waited for you at the rock, just like you said.**

MATT : **Yeah, I know, I...**

ANNA : **What happened? You’re soaked. [taking off Matt’s shirt^(TC1)**

MATT : **You know, I fell and hurt my back or something.**

ANNA : **Well, here, come sit down.**

MATT : **I’m sorry it’s so late, but... It’s just... I think you need to know the truth about what I saw that night.**

ANNA : ***Tell me. [seeing Matt is shivering]^(DT) You’re shivering. [caressing Matt’s arm^(TC2)***

MATT : **I can’t feel anything. I’m scared, Anna.**

ANNA : **Don’t be. [kissing and hugging Matt^(TC3)**

(datum no. 24/00:38:31)

In the example above, Anna talks to her boyfriend named Matt. However, Matt actually died because he was sunk in the water before this scene. There is nobody else in the bedroom but Anna herself. Therefore, Anna experiences auditory hallucination for hearing Matt’s voice because it does not actually exist. Based on this context, the content of Anna’s hallucination is still related to her relationship with her beloved person.

b. Visual hallucination (VS)

In *The Uninvited* movie, the phenomena of visual hallucination have the biggest number of data occurrence among the other types. It is natural since this type of hallucination is one of the two commonest types of hallucination. Visual hallucination and auditory hallucination usually follow each other, and so do they in this movie. A person who is under visual hallucination sees something which does not actually exist so other people are unable to see it. An example of visual hallucination is shown in the datum below.

[In the boathouse]

MOTHER: **[Pointing at someone in front of her] Murderer. Murderer!**

[Anna is screaming, being afraid]

ALEX : **Anna? What are you doing down here? Hey. [touching Anna's arm^(TC)] Are you okay?**

ANNA : **It was Mom.**

ALEX : **What?**

ANNA : **I saw Mom!**

ALEX : **What are you talking about?**

RACHEL: [From the outside] Anna? Anna!

ANNA : [drawing the curtains, looking at Rachel who's standing outside] **She's been trying to tell me something.**

ALEX : **What?**

ANNA : **The fire wasn't an accident. It was her.**

(datum no. 16/00:28:04)

In the example above, Anna experiences visual hallucination about two different objects: her elder sister and her mother. Anna is actually alone in the boathouse because it is empty. Alex and her mother died one year before. Therefore, Anna sees things which do not actually exist. The content of visual hallucination in this datum is related to Anna's past about her beloved people.

Another example of visual hallucination is presented in the following datum.

[Outside the house]

RACHEL: It's just terrible. I'm gonna make breakfast. [talking to Anna] You should eat something. [talking to the father] Coffee?

DADDY : Yeah.

ANNA : Dad, wait.

DADDY : What?

ANNA : Matt wasn't just in the water last night. He was coming to see me.

DADDY : Anna, what happened to Matt is not your fault.

ALEX : **Dad, that's not what she's trying to say.**

RACHEL: [from the kitchen] One of you come help me.

ANNA : Dad.

ALEX : **I'll go.**

DADDY : What?

ANNA : I saw Matt in town yesterday. He told me he saw what happened the night of the fire. Rachel overheard us. She didn't want me to talk to him anymore. She didn't want him to come here ever again.^(PD)

DADDY : Anna, why would Rachel say something like that?

ANNA : It's just...

DADDY : What?

RACHEL: Is everything all right out there?

DADDY : We'll be right in.

RACHEL: Okay.

(datum no. 26/00:42:27)

In the example above, Anna asks her father's time to talk outside the house. Meanwhile, Rachel asks for help from the kitchen. Alex then offers herself to help Rachel in the kitchen while Anna is urging her father to continue their conversation outside the house. Knowing that none of them comes to help her, Rachel asks if everything is all right.

In reality, there are only Anna, her father, and Rachel. Anna and her father are outside the house while Rachel is in the kitchen. Anna experiences visual hallucination for seeing Alex's appearance because she does not actually exist. Alex died a year before. Therefore, it is logical that Rachel is worried when Anna and her father keep talking outside. Neither Rachel nor the father can see Alex's

appearance because she only exists in Anna's thought. The content of Anna's hallucination in this example is still about her beloved person.

The last example of visual hallucination occurring in *The Uninvited* movie is presented in the datum below.

[Anna is surprised and afraid because of seeing Rachel's corpse in the dustbin]
 ALEX : **Anna. We tried everything, Anna. This was the only way.**
 ANNA : [Seeing a kitchen knife held by Alex is covered with blood] **What did you do? What did you do?**
 ALEX : **I had to, Anna. Didn't I? Didn't I have to?**
 ANNA : [Hugging Alex^(TC1)] **It's okay. It's okay. I'm here. I'm always here. Look at me. Look at me. Be brave, okay? Okay.**
 DADDY : Oh, my God. Are you all right?
 ANNA : It's Rachel, Dad. Rachel started the fire.
 DADDY : What are you talking about?
 ALEX : **She killed Mom. [holding Anna's left hand^(TC2)] Dad, I know you never listen to me, but you have to believe us!**
 ANNA : **She waited until you were out of town, and she drugged me, and she drugged Alex.**
 DADDY : What?
 ANNA : She was gonna kill us.^(PD) Alex had to do it, Dad. She saved us.
 DADDY : Alex?
 ANNA : **Alex, tell him.**
 DADDY : Anna, what are you saying?
 ALEX : **He can't see it, Anna. He never will.**
 DADDY : Anna, you know what happened to your sister.
 ANNA : **Tell him, Alex.**
 ALEX : **Don't believe him.**
 DADDY : She died.
 ALEX : **No, don't believe him.**
 DADDY : In the fire. It was a year ago.
 ALEX : **No! He's lying!**
 DADDY : Alex is dead! What have you done?
 ANNA : **Alex? [seeing Alex from the mirror^(VS) but suddenly it changed to be her own reflection]**
 DADDY : Anna? Anna, what do you mean the fire wasn't an accident? What happened that night? Tell me what happened that night!
 ANNA : [Flashback to the night when Matt was kissing her] Get away from me! [running away]

(datum no. 37/01:11:01)

In the example above, Anna's father feels surprised for seeing her dress is covered with blood and the girl holds a kitchen knife which is also covered with blood. When he asks his daughter to explain to him about what happened, the girl talks to unseen object instead of responding to him. Her father feels confused about what she is talking about. When Anna starts to mention the name "Alex" as if the unseen object she is talking to is her dead elder sister, her father becomes more confused. He thinks that it is impossible for someone to talk to a dead person. Then, the he tries to remind Anna that Alex died a year before. However, in Anna's thought, she is beside Alex and she is talking to her. Moreover, she insists Alex to explain about what happened. Here, it is rational that the father is unable to see Alex because she does not actually exist. Alex's appearance seen by Anna indicates that Anna experiences visual hallucination. Her condition under hallucination makes her unable to respond reality properly. The content of Anna's hallucination in this datum is still about her beloved person.

c. Tactile hallucination (TC)

Tactile hallucination happens when someone feels that something happens outside of her or his body. Compared to the two previous types of hallucination occurring in *The Uninvited* movie, tactile hallucination has the smallest number of data occurrence. This is because the frequency of touching experienced by Anna as the character who is under hallucination is not as many as the seeing and the hearing. An example of tactile hallucination occurring in *The Uninvited* movie is shown in the following datum.

[In Anna's bedroom]

ALEX : [caressing Anna's arm^(TC1)] It's okay, Anna. We'll find him tomorrow.

ANNA : Yeah.

ALEX : I'm gonna go to bed.

ANNA : No, please stay with me till I fall asleep. [holding Alex's hands^(TC2)]

ALEX : If I had 10 bucks for every time I hear that.

ANNA : Thank you.

ALEX : No funny stuff.

(datum no. 23/00:37:40)

In the example above, Anna feels that Alex caresses her arm to calm her down since she is worried about Matt who did not come to the place they had arranged to meet. She also feels that she can hold her elder sister's hands. Concerning the fact that Alex died a year before, Anna is in the bedroom with nobody else. Therefore, she neither could possibly touch nor touched by another person. However, Anna perceives such phenomena as real. As a schizophrenic, she has difficulty in distinguishing between reality and her hallucination. The content of tactile hallucination in this datum is the same as the two previous types of hallucination. It is about the relationship with Anna's beloved person.

Another example of tactile hallucination is presented in the datum below.

[In the bedroom]

MATT : Anna, hey. Hey, don't be afraid. I just didn't want to wake your parents up.

ANNA : Matt. Where were you? We waited for you at the rock, just like you said.

MATT : Yeah, I know, I...

ANNA : What happened? You're soaked. [taking off Matt's shirt^(TC1)]

MATT : You know, I fell and hurt my back or something.

ANNA : Well, here, come sit down.

MATT : I'm sorry it's so late, but... It's just... I think you need to know the truth about what I saw that night.

ANNA : *Tell me. [seeing Matt is shivering] You're shivering.*^(DT) [caressing Matt's arm^(TC2)]

MATT : I can't feel anything. I'm scared, Anna.

ANNA : Don't be. [kissing and hugging Matt^(TC3)]

(datum no. 24/00:38:31)

In the example above, Anna feels that she can take off her boyfriend's shirt and caress his arm. She can also kiss and hug him. She perceives all of it as absolutely real. However, Anna is actually alone in the bedroom. Matt is dead because of being sunk in the water. Therefore, the girl feels things which do not actually exist. The content of tactile hallucination in this datum is still about Anna's relationship with her beloved person.

The last example of tactile hallucination occurring in *The Uninvited* movie is presented in the datum below.

[In Alex's bedroom]

ALEX : **Anna.**

ANNA : **Alex. What happened? [holding Alex's arms^(TC1)]**

ALEX : **She drugged me. She drugged me.**

RACHEL: [from outside] Anna? Open the door.

ALEX : **Anna, listen to me. You have to get that necklace.**

ANNA : **I did. I got it.**

RACHEL: [from outside] Anna! Open this goddamn door!

ALEX : **You gotta go to Emery, okay?**

ANNA : **No. No.**

ALEX : **Yes. He'll believe you.**

RACHEL: [from outside] Anna!

ANNA : **I can't leave you here.**

ALEX : **Pinkie pact.^(TC2)**

RACHEL: [from outside] Anna!

ANNA : **Okay.**

ALEX : **Okay.**

ANNA : **I love you. [kissing Alex's check^(TC3)] I'll come back for you, okay? I promise.**

(datum no. 34/01:02:38)

In the example above, Anna feels that she can hold Alex's arms, kiss Alex's check, and do the little finger pact with Alex. These activities can only happen if there is someone else with Anna. However, considering the fact that Alex died a year before, Anna is alone in the bedroom. Therefore, Anna feels things which do

not actually exist. She is under tactile hallucination for these feelings. The content of hallucination of this datum is the same as the previous data. It is about Anna's beloved person.

2. Types of delusion reflected in the schizophrenic conversations of the main character in *The Uninvited* movie

Delusion is a false belief based on an incorrect perception or interpretation of reality. Since delusion is one of the two commonest symptoms of schizophrenia, therefore, people who suffer from schizophrenia experience this phenomenon. Every schizophrenic has one until two types of delusion.

The findings show that the main character experiences two types of delusion: persecutory and guilt. Persecutory is dominant since this type of delusion has the largest number of data occurrence in the movie. This is in line with the fact that persecutory becomes the most common content of delusion among schizophrenics in society.

a. Delusion of guilt (DGt)

Delusion of guilt occurs when someone believes that he or she has committed a crime. Based on the research findings, this type of delusion occurs only once during the movie. The datum below is the only datum which presents the delusion of guilt phenomenon experienced by the main character in *The Uninvited* movie.

[In the interview room of the mental institution]

DR. SILBERLING : Well, we've talked about the little redheaded girl, but now there's a new detail, the watering can. Why do you think you were holding it?

ANNA : I don't know. I really don't remember.

DR. SILBERLING : Maybe you were trying to put out the fire.

ANNA : When my mom first got sick, she said that she'd always be there. Could be a stray cat, or just the sound of the wind, but

it would always be her. She'd always protect us, you know.
But,, But, the night of the fire, I couldn't protect her.^(DGt)
 (datum no. 2/00:04:45)

In the datum above, Anna feels guilty because she was unable to protect her mother who had always protected her. Anna thinks that if she had helped her mother, she would not have died. In the other words, Anna believes that her inability to protect her mother is the cause of her mother's death. This guilty feeling indicates delusion of guilt. Moreover, the content of this delusion is related to her miserable past about her beloved person.

b. Persecutory delusion (PD)

Persecutory delusion is also called paranoid delusion. This type of delusion occurs when someone wrongly believes that something or someone else is trying to harm him or her. In *The Uninvited* movie, Anna experiences persecutory delusion for her fear that someone is going to hurt or kill her elder sister and her.

An example of persecutory delusion is shown in the datum below.

[In Rachel's bedroom]

ANNA : [Opening doors, looking for Alex] Alex? Alex?

ALEX : **Jesus, you scared me. I thought you were her. Did you talk to Matt?**

ANNA : **Yeah, we're meeting him tonight.**

ALEX : **Cool. Look at this. [showing Rachel's lingerie]**

ANNA : **God, when are they bringing in the stripper pole?**

ALEX : **I know, she's like a crack whore without the dignity. P.S., look at this. Come on. Look what I found. Meet Mr. Chubby. [poking the "Mr. Chubby" on Anna's arm^(TC)]**

ANNA : **Oh, that's disgusting. No, I'm not touching that.**

ALEX : **[finding a black box consisting many syringes and drugs] Okay, that's enough to tranquilize a horse.**

ANNA : **Or you and me.^(PD) Come on, let's go.**

ALEX : **Wait. Party's over, Rach. [putting the box back into the table drawer]**

(datum no. 22/00:35:18)

In the example above, Anna believes that Rachel is going to use the syringes and the drugs which have just found by the two sisters to harm them. In fact, Rachel is a good person. She cares about Anna a lot because she is going to be Anna's stepmother. Besides, Rachel is a nurse so it is logical if she has syringes and drugs. Anna is paranoid and her belief is untrue.

Another example of persecutory delusion is presented in the datum below.

[In the police office]

THE POLICE : So, you're alleging that Miss Summers is actually a woman named Mildred Kemp?

ANNA : Yes.

THE POLICE : And she was the one who responsible for the fire?

ANNA : That's right. It wasn't an accident. She murdered our mother, and now she's after us. ^(PD1) Listen, I know how this sounds, but...

THE POLICE : No. Mildred Kemp. I remember her. Out west in Woolridge County, years ago, wife dead, man hired some nanny who killed all the children.

ANNA : That's right, but they never caught her. Okay, listen, Mrs. Wright had a pearl necklace, three strands. There are pictures of it on the internet if you wanna see.

THE POLICE : And?

ANNA : [putting the three-stranded pearl necklace on the table] Rachel is Mildred Kemp. Okay? She's trying to kill us and marry our father, just like she did to them. ^(PD2)

THE POLICE : Listen, I want you to sit tight. Jerry is right outside that door. I'm gonna pull up Miss Summers on the system.

ANNA : No, there's no time for that. You have to go to my house. Alex is still there, ^(VS) and I'm afraid something's gonna happen to her. ^(PD3)

THE POLICE : Nothing's gonna happen to anybody, Anna. You wait here.

(datum no. 35/01:04:16)

In the datum above, Anna reports to the police officer about her suspicion that Rachel is actually Mildred Kemp, a woman who killed the Wright's children several years before. She also brings Rachel's pearl necklace as the proof of her suspicion. Anna believes that Rachel is going to harm her and her elder sister before finally the woman is going to kill them just like what Mildred Kemp did to

the Wright's children. However, Mildred Kemp and Rachel are actually two different women who by chance have similar pearl necklaces. Anna's belief is untrue because it is based on an incorrect perception. She is paranoid and her false belief indicates persecutory delusion.

The last example of persecutory delusion is presented in the datum below.

[Anna is surprised and afraid for finding out Rachel's corpse in the dustbin]

ALEX : **Anna. We tried everything, Anna. This was the only way.**

ANNA : [Seeing a kitchen knife held by Alex is covered with blood] **What did you do? What did you do?**

ALEX : **I had to, Anna. Didn't I? Didn't I have to?**

ANNA : [Hugging Alex^(TC1)] **It's okay. It's okay. I'm here. I'm always here. Look at me. Look at me. Be brave, okay? Okay.**

DADDY : Oh, my God. Are you all right?

ANNA : It's Rachel, Dad. Rachel started the fire.

DADDY : What are you talking about?

ALEX : **She killed Mom. [holding Anna's left hand^(TC2)] Dad, I know you never listen to me, but you have to believe us!**

ANNA : **She waited until you were out of town, and she drugged me, and she drugged Alex.**^(PD1)

DADDY : What?

ANNA : **She was gonna kill us.**^(PD2) **Alex had to do it, Dad. She saved us.**

DADDY : Alex?

ANNA : **Alex, tell him.**

DADDY : Anna, what are you saying?

ALEX : **He can't see it, Anna. He never will.**

DADDY : Anna, you know what happened to your sister.

ANNA : **Tell him, Alex.**

ALEX : **Don't believe him.**

DADDY : She died.

ALEX : **No, don't believe him.**

DADDY : In the fire. It was a year ago.

ALEX : **No! He's lying!**

DADDY : Alex is dead! What have you done?

ANNA : **Alex? [seeing Alex from the mirror^(VS) but suddenly it changed to be her own reflection]**

DADDY : Anna? Anna, what do you mean the fire wasn't an accident? What happened that night? Tell me what happened that night!

ANNA : [Flashback to the night when Matt was kissing her] **Get away from me! [running away]**

(datum no. 37/01:11:01)

In the example above, Anna tries to defend Alex whom she believes killed Rachel. The girl tells her father that Rachel was dangerous. She believes that Rachel drugged Alex and her, and the woman was going to kill them. That is the reason why Alex, in Anna's thought, killed Rachel. Anna's belief about Rachel is actually untrue because it is based on an incorrect perception. Rachel was a nurse. She cared about Anna because she was going to be Anna's stepmother. As a nurse, she noticed that Anna's condition is getting worse because the girl is under hallucination and delusion. That is the reason why Rachel sedated her. She loved Anna like her own daughter. Therefore, it is impossible for her to harm or even kill Anna. The girl is paranoid and her false belief indicates persecutory delusion.

3. Types of formal thought disorder occurring in the schizophrenic conversations of the main character in *The Uninvited* movie

Formal thought disorder refers to a disorganized thinking as evidenced by disorganized speech. The findings show that the main character experiences four out of eight types of formal thought disorder during the movie. They are poverty of speech, looseness, peculiar logic, and distractibility. From the 20 data found, poverty of speech has the largest number of data occurrence.

a. Poverty of speech (PS)

Poverty of speech occurs when a schizophrenic replies to questions briefly. The replies may be monosyllabic, and some questions may be left unanswered altogether. An example of poverty of speech in *The Uninvited* movie is shown in the following datum.

[In the kitchen]

RACHEL: Listen, Anna, I know the rules state that you're supposed to hate Dad's new girlfriend, but I'm really hoping that we can be more original than that and make this work.

ANNA : *Sure*^(PS)

RACHEL: Yeah

ANNA : *[looking at the kitchen wall] something's different.*^(DT)

RACHEL: Oh, yeah, we painted. I really love all the wallpaper in the house, but the kitchen just needed some brightening up.

ANNA : There used to be something here. *[pointing at the wall]*

RACHEL: Did there?

ANNA : Yeah, a chalkboard?

(datum no. 7/00:14:13)

In the example above, Rachel conveys that she wants Anna to accept her as the new girlfriend of Anna's father. However, Anna responds it with a single word, "sure." She could have said more words but she did not do it. It seems that she is uninterested with the topic of conversation. Anna loves her mother so much and she does not want anybody replaces her mother's position. She hates whomever her father's girlfriend is. Her short reply indicates poverty of speech.

Another example of poverty of speech is presented in the datum below.

[In the kitchen, Anna is hammering a nail into the wall haphazardly]

RACHEL: Maybe try a sledgehammer next time.

ANNA : *Sorry.*^(PS1)

ALEX : **Looks good to me.**

RACHEL: Great, actually. Just what our little kitchen needed.

ALEX : **Isn't it, though? I'm out of here.**

ANNA : *Cool.*^(PS2)

RACHEL: You know, Anna, I remember when I first came here to look after your mom. I showed up at the house, and Alex was doing her bitchy teenager thing, disrespecting your father. But you were different. Quiet, you know? Polite. A proper little lady. I remember thinking, "Still waters run deep in this one. She's the strong one." When I was your age, I had to deal with some rough things, like you, and I learned to be strong. To be a girl nobody fucked with. I am so glad to have you back. I hope it works out so you can stay.

ANNA : *Thanks. I intend to.*^(PS3)

(datum no. 11/00:20:59)

In the example above, Anna's responses to Rachel's statements are quite short: one monosyllabic word for each response. Similar to the previous example, it seems that Anna gives such responses because she is uninterested with the topic of conversation or with the person she is having a conversation with. She hates Rachel because the woman is going to replace her mother's position as her father's wife. She also dislikes Rachel's action of removing the chalkboard from the kitchen wall. Anna considers the chalkboard as a memento because her mother used to leave messages on it. Anna's short responses lack of elaboration and they indicate poverty of speech.

The last example of poverty of speech is presented in the datum below.

DADDY : Hey. Look at you.

ANNA : *What?*^(PS1)

DADDY : You look terrific.

ANNA : *Thanks.*^(PS2)

DADDY : Well, I guess you've grown up on me, haven't you? Hey, if it's any consolation, this is all pretty weird for me, too. Book launch parties. Might as well give everyone a green light to come into your house and judge you. Can I ask you a favor? Would you give Rachel a hand tonight? The truth is, I don't think she feels good enough for all of this, and people here are judging her, too.

ANNA : *Sure.*^(PS3)

(datum no. 29/00:49:36)

Similar to the previous data, this datum shows that Anna uses a monosyllabic word to respond everything that other person says. The monosyllabic words "what," "thanks," and "sure" are chosen as her responses to her father's statements. Some questions are also left unanswered altogether. Her short responses indicate poverty of speech.

b. Looseness (LS)

Looseness occurs when the connection between ideas is weak or absent. This type of formal thought disorder occurs once during the movie. Here is the only datum which shows the looseness phenomenon found in *The Uninvited* movie.

[Still in the kitchen]

RACHEL : So, what do you think? Do you wanna help set the table?

ANNA : No, I'm okay. *I'm not really hungry anyway.*^(LS)

(datum no. 08/00:14:55)

In the datum above, Rachel tries to offer Anna if the girl wants to help her setting the table. However, Anna says that she is not hungry instead of saying yes-no answer or other kinds of acceptance or refusal statement. The reply does not directly answer the offer but it is still related in some way. Anna's response in this datum indicates looseness.

c. Peculiar logic (PL)

The same as looseness, this type of formal thought disorder also occurs once during the movie. The datum which presents the phenomenon of peculiar logic found in *The Uninvited* movie is below.

[On the wooden bridge]

ANNA : Hey, Matt.

MATT : Hey. So how you been?

ANNA : *Yeah. Okay.*^(PS)

MATT : You know, I really wanted to visit you up there, but they wouldn't let me.

ANNA : *Well, you should've slit your wrist, too. We could've been roommates.*^(PL)

(datum no. 15/00:23:11)

In the datum above, Anna accosts her old boyfriend named Matt. He seems to feel sorry because he did not visit her when she was in mental institution. Anna unexpectedly tells him a peculiar thought. She says that if Matt had slit his wrist,

they would have been roommates. Firstly, there is no guarantee for them to be roommates if Matt slits his wrist. Secondly, slitting wrist in order to be able to meet a beloved person is excessive. Anna's thought is peculiar and it indicates peculiar logic.

d. Distractibility (DT)

Distractibility occurs when sudden intrusion of irrelevant ideas arising from an external stimulus. Here is an example of datum which shows distractibility in *The Uninvited* movie.

[In the kitchen]

RACHEL: Listen, Anna, I know the rules state that you're supposed to hate Dad's new girlfriend, but I'm really hoping that we can be more original than that and make this work.

ANNA : *Sure*^(PS)

RACHEL: Yeah

ANNA : *[looking at the kitchen wall] something's different.*^(DT)

RACHEL: Oh, yeah, we painted. I really love all the wallpaper in the house, but the kitchen just needed some brightening up.

ANNA : There used to be something here. [pointing at the wall]

RACHEL: Did there?

ANNA : Yeah, a chalkboard?

(datum no. 7/00:14:13)

In the example above, Rachel asks Anna for accepting her as the new girlfriend of Anna's father. However, Anna replies it shortly and then she suddenly changes the topic of conversation since she finds out that something is missing in the kitchen wall. The first topic and the second one are irrelevant. The sudden change of the irrelevant topics of conversation in this datum indicates distractibility.

Another example of distractibility is in the datum below.

[Driving to town in a high speed]

RACHEL : Your dad hates it when I drive fast. Our little secret, okay?

ANNA : *Our little secret. What happened to my mom's car?*^(DT)

RACHEL : Well, we discussed it, and we just felt like the family needed something more fun.

(datum no. 19/00:30:37)

In the datum above, Rachel asks Anna not to tell her father that she drives the car fast. Anna promises, but then she suddenly changes the topic of conversation to her mom's car. It seems that Anna notices that Rachel changes her mother's car with the new one. The first topic and the second one are irrelevant. The sudden change of the irrelevant topics of conversation in this datum indicates distractibility.

The datum below is the last example of distractibility phenomenon occurring in *The Uninvited* movie.

[In the working room]

ANNA : [knocking the door] Dad, can I talk to you? [closing the door] Tonight, there is a reason for what happened. It's Rachel. She's not who you think she is.

DADDY : Enough, Anna. What has she done this time?

ANNA : She's lied to you.

DADDY : About what?

ANNA : About everything, about her name. Do you even know where she's from?

DADDY : I'm not gonna dignify that with an answer.

ANNA : No, of course you're not, because you only see what you wanna see.

DADDY : All she's trying to do is make this family work.

ANNA : She's not trying to make it work. She wants you for herself.

DADDY : That is ridiculous.

ANNA : God, if Mom could see you now, siding with that bitch who's trying to tear us apart!^(PD)

DADDY : Rachel isn't the one who's tearing us apart. Look, maybe we should talk to Dr. Silberling about this.

ANNA : Right, because I'm the one who's crazy.

DADDY : I didn't say that. You know I did...

ANNA : *[looking to his dad's hand] Dad. You're not wearing your ring. Are you gonna marry her? Tell me!*^(DT)

DADDY : Yes, Anna. We're getting married sometime this fall.

(datum no. 30/00:53:16)

In the datum above, Anna tries to warn her father that Rachel lies to him. Anna believes that Rachel tries to tear her father and her apart instead of making their family work. However, Anna suddenly changes the topic of conversation since she sees her father does not wear his wedding ring anymore. The first topic and the second one are irrelevant. The sudden change of the irrelevant topics of conversation in this datum indicates distractibility.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Based on the findings and discussion of schizophrenia phenomena in *The Uninvited* movie in the previous chapter, the researcher draws some conclusions as presented in the following.

1. Types of hallucination

Hallucination phenomena occur 65 times in *The Uninvited* movie. However, from five types of hallucination, only three types which are experienced by the main character as a schizophrenic in the movie. They are auditory, visual, and tactile hallucination.

Visual hallucination occurs 25 times or 38.46% of the total occurrence and it places on the first rank. Then, there is auditory hallucination on the second rank with 23 occurrences or 35.39% of the total occurrence. Auditory hallucination and visual hallucination have almost the same number of data occurrence since both of them usually follow each other in the movie. Besides, it is in line with the fact that these two types of hallucination are the two commonest types of hallucination experienced by schizophrenics in society. After that, tactile hallucination, which has 17 occurrences or 26.15% of the total occurrence, places on the third rank. In the other words, compared to the two previous types of hallucination occurring in *The Uninvited* movie, tactile hallucination has the smallest number of data occurrence. Overall, the content of hallucination phenomena occurring in the

movie is about the main character's dead beloved people: her mother, her elder sister, and her boyfriend.

The condition under hallucination makes the main character gets into trouble because she is unable to differentiate between which one is reality and which one is hallucination. She feels and thinks that her hallucinations are real. Besides, normal people around the schizophrenic, especially the family members, can feel the effect when they are near the person under hallucination.

Meanwhile, olfactory hallucination and gustatory hallucination are absent. It is in line with the fact that these two types of hallucination are rarely experienced by schizophrenics in society. Overall, the movie portrays hallucination phenomena quite well.

2. Types of delusion

Delusion phenomena occur 14 times during the movie. Compared to the other research objectives, types of delusion have the smallest number of data occurrence. Moreover, not all types of delusion are found in the movie because there is only one schizophrenic in the movie where a schizophrenic will only have one until two types of delusion.

From the six types of delusion, the main character of the movie undergoes only two of them: persecutory and guilt. The first rank is placed by persecutory delusion with 13 occurrences or 92.86% of the total occurrence. This finding is in line with the fact that persecutory becomes the most common content of delusion among schizophrenics in society. After that, the second rank is placed by delusion of guilt, which occurs only once or 7.14% of the total occurrence. Moreover, the

content of delusion phenomena in the movie is related to the schizophrenic character's miserable past. Besides, the movie portrays Hoeksema's delusion theory in some scenes especially when Anna is looking for evidence in support of her belief that Rachel is Mildred Kemp who is going to hurt and kill her, when she is attempting to convince her father and the police officer of her belief, and when she is taking actions based on it.

Finally, the other types of delusion, i.e. delusion of grandeur, somatic delusion, delusion of reference, and delusion of thought control are not found in the movie.

3. Types of formal thought disorder

Formal thought disorder phenomena occur 21 times during the movie. However, from eight types of formal thought disorder, only four of them which are experienced by the main character as a schizophrenic in the movie, i.e. poverty of speech, looseness, peculiar logic, and distractibility.

Poverty of speech occurs 14 times or 66.67% of the total occurrence and it places on the first rank. This phenomenon sometimes occurs when the schizophrenic character feels uninterested with the topic of conversation or with the person she is talking to. Then, distractibility occurs 5 times or 23.81% of the total occurrence and it places on the second rank. After that, both looseness and peculiar logic place on the third rank for having the same frequency of data occurrence. They occur only once or 4.76% of the total occurrence. Meanwhile, four other types of formal thought disorder are not found in the movie.

B. Suggestions

Considering the conclusions drawn above, the researcher proposes some suggestions as follows.

1. To Linguistics students

There are many interesting topics provided in Linguistics, especially in Psycholinguistics. However, not all of them have been explored in research thesis. Schizophrenia is one of the rarely discussed topics in Psycholinguistics, especially in English Education Department of Yogyakarta State University. Unfortunately, schizophrenia is a serious illness which does occur in the society of many countries, including Indonesia. The lack of information about this phenomenon makes so many people who develop this illness become stigmatized and underestimated. It makes their condition becomes worse. Therefore, the researcher suggests that more students can start to consider schizophrenia as the topic of research they will conduct. It can enrich the library's research collection as well as provide useful information for students and society in general to contribute a better future (especially for the schizophrenics).

2. To other researchers

Novels, movies, and other forms of literary work in their position as the source of research data determine the research findings. Therefore, a literary work containing rich data contributes to deliver the research findings being more complete. The source of data in this research does not have rich data so that not all types of each research question occur. This fact shows that not all literary works which have schizophrenia as the topic are capable to portray the phenomenon

quite well or to provide enough data to be analyzed. Therefore, the researcher suggests other researchers who are interested to conduct similar research to find a literary work which provides rich data to be analyzed.

3. To English Education Department of Yogyakarta State University

Students usually choose to use topics which have many references in the library to make their thesis research easier. They prefer to analyze the same topics with the previous research in different literary works as the sources of research data. Research about schizophrenia is still rare in the library of Languages and Arts Faculty of Yogyakarta State University. This fact makes candidates of researcher who are willing to conduct research about new topic like schizophrenia face difficulties to get references for their research. Unfortunately, this condition makes the library's collection of thesis research lack of variation. In relation to this, the researcher suggests the English Education Department of Yogyakarta State University to provide more references in form of books and journals about various research topics to help students conducting their research about new topics.

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Appendix 1: Types of Hallucination, Delusion, and FTD Reflected in the Schizophrenic Conversations of the Main Character in *The Uninvited* Movie

Note:

xx = Datum number xx

--:--:-- = hour:minute:second

AD = Auditory hallucination

VS = Visual hallucination

TC = Tactile hallucination

OF = Olfactory hallucination

GT = Gustatory hallucination

Bolded words/sentences are data of hallucination

Underlined words/sentences are data of delusion

Italic words/sentences are data of FTD

DGd = Delusion of grandeur

DGt = Delusion of guilt

SD = Somatic delusion

PD = Persecutory delusion

DR = Delusion of reference

DTC = Delusion of thought control

a-h = Total data of each type of hallucination, delusion, and FTD

ITS = Impoverishment of thought and speech

DTL = Disorganization of thought and language

ND = Non-specific dysregulation

PS = Poverty of speech

WG = Weakening of goal

LS = Looseness

PW = Peculiar use of word

PS_t = Peculiar sentence

PL = Peculiar logic

PI = Perseveration of idea

DT = Distractibility

Code	Conversations	Types of Hallucination					Types of delusion						Types of FTD								Explanation
		A D	V S	T C	O F	G T	D Gd	D Gt	S D	P D	D R	D TC	ITS		DTL				ND		
													P S	W G	L S	P W	P St	P L	P I	D T	
01/ 00:03:16	ANNA: I hear my mother’s bell. I go to find her. When she got sick, we moved her into the boathouse. It’s where she wanted to be. She’s alone. She’s not supposed to be alone. I run up to the house to find my dad. <u>There’s something wrong. It doesn’t feel safe. There’s something evil in the house.</u> ^(PD)								√												Anna starts her story at the night before the tragic boathouse fire that killed her mother and her elder sister. In this part, Anna acts as the narrator of her own story. When her mother asks for help, Anna runs up to the house to call her father. However, when she arrives at home, she thinks that there is something evil in the house so it does not feel safe. In fact, there are only two people in the house at that time: her father and her mother’s live-in nurse. It means that there is nobody who makes the condition is unsafe. Anna’s fear indicates paranoid delusion.

Appendix 1: Types of Hallucination, Delusion, and FTD Reflected in the Schizophrenic Conversations of the Main Character in *The Uninvited* Movie

Code	Conversations	Types of Hallucination					Types of delusion						Types of FTD								Explanation
													ITS		DTL				ND		
		A D	V S	T C	O F	G T	D Gd	D Gt	S D	P D	D R	D TC	P S	W G	L S	P W	P St	P L	P I	D T	
02/ 00:04:45	<p>[In the interview room of the mental institution]</p> <p>DR. SILBERLING: Well, we’ve talked about the little redheaded girl, but now there’s a new detail, the watering can. Why do you think you were holding it?</p> <p>ANNA : I don’t know. I really don’t remember.</p> <p>DR. SILBERLING: Maybe you were trying to put out the fire.</p> <p>ANNA : When my mom first got sick, she said that she’d always be there. Could be a stray cat, or just the sound of the wind, but it would always be her. <u>She’d always protected us, you know. But... But, the night of the fire, I couldn’t protect her.</u>^(DGt)</p>						√														In the interview with a psychiatrist named dr. Silberling, Anna confesses that she does not remember why she was holding a watering can in the night of the boathouse fire. She just feels so sorry for not protecting her mother who had always protected her. Anna thinks that if she had helped her mother, she would not have died. In the other words, Anna believes that her inability to protect her mother is the cause of her mother’s death. Anna’s guilty feeling indicates the delusion of guilt.
03/ 00:10:35	<p>[In the house]</p> <p>RACHEL: Did your dad tell you my idea?</p> <p>ANNA : <i>No.</i>^(PS1)</p> <p>RACHEL: About the party. We thought we could throw you a “Welcome Home, Anna” bash.</p> <p>ANNA : <i>Yeah, okay. Maybe.</i>^(PS2)</p>											√ ¹									Rachel (the new girlfriend of Anna’s father) tells Anna about her idea of welcome home bash for Anna. However, Anna seems uninterested with that. She responds it shortly and unenthusiastically. The short responses indicate the poverty of speech.

Appendix 1: Types of Hallucination, Delusion, and FTD Reflected in the Schizophrenic Conversations of the Main Character in *The Uninvited* Movie

Code	Conversations	Types of Hallucination					Types of delusion						Types of FTD								Explanation
													ITS		DTL				ND		
		A D	V S	T C	O F	G T	D Gd	D Gt	S D	P D	D R	D TC	P S	W G	L S	P W	P St	P L	P I	D T	
04/ 00:11:54	[Outside the boathouse] ALEX : Just like it never happened, huh? ANNA: Alex. Oh, I missed you so much. [hugging Alex^(TC)] ALEX: So, what do you think? You know, he had them working weekends so it'd be finished by the time you got back. Welcome to your new ward. Better food, crazier people.	√	√	√																Anna is looking through glasses window into a room in the boathouse where her mother used to sleep. Alex (Anna's elder sister) suddenly appears and she talks to Anna. Anna feels surprised and then she hugs her. However, in view of the fact that Alex died a year before, Anna actually talks to nobody. Alex only exists in Anna's thought. Hearing Alex's voice indicates auditory hallucination, seeing Alex's appearance indicates visual hallucination, and hugging Alex's appearance indicates tactile hallucination.	

Appendix 1: Types of Hallucination, Delusion, and FTD Reflected in the Schizophrenic Conversations of the Main Character in *The Uninvited* Movie

Code	Conversations	Types of Hallucination						Types of delusion						Types of FTD								Explanation
														ITS		DTL				ND		
		A D	V S	T C	O F	G T	D Gd	D Gt	S D	P D	D R	D TC	P S	W G	L S	P W	P St	P L	P I	D T		
05/ 00:12:19	[In the edge of the wood bridge] ANNA : When did she move in? ALEX : Guess. First, she was helping with the accident inquiry, and then she was helping with the funeral. Now, she’s helping him cope. Three times a night. Whatever. Hey, thanks a lot, by the way. ANNA : For what? ALEX : Deserting me. ANNA : Alex! ALEX : You know, I was stuck here with those two while you went off searching for your inner psycho. ANNA : Alex, you don’t know what it was like in there. ALEX : She was my mother, too. You know, you could’ve at least written me back. ANNA : What are you talking about? ALEX : The playlist I made you, the letters I wrote. ANNA : I didn’t get anything, Alex. I swear. Maybe Dr. Silberling didn’t want me to see them. ALEX : No, it wasn’t Dr. Silberling. Oh, he’s such an asshole!	√	√																		Anna asks Alex about Rachel, their father’s new girlfriend. Then, Alex gets angry with Anna since she never wrote Alex back while Anna was in mental institution. Being confused, Anna tells her that she did not get anything from Alex during her recovery in mental institution. Still, in fact, Anna is talking to nobody. Alex died before Anna was sent to the mental institution. Therefore, it is impossible for Alex to send Anna any letters or playlist. It is just Anna’s hallucination. Hearing Alex’s voice indicates auditory hallucination and seeing Alex’s appearance indicates visual hallucination.	

Appendix 1: Types of Hallucination, Delusion, and FTD Reflected in the Schizophrenic Conversations of the Main Character in *The Uninvited* Movie

Code	Conversations	Types of Hallucination					Types of delusion						Types of FTD								Explanation
													ITS		DTL			ND			
		A D	V S	T C	O F	G T	D Gd	D Gt	S D	P D	D R	D TC	P S	W G	L S	P W	P St	P L	P I	D T	
06/ 00:13:16	ALEX :[talking to her father in his working room] I mean, how could you not send my letters? Those were my letters, Dad. What? Were you too afraid I'd tell her about your new little girlfriend? Was that it? Talk about all the dirty little secrets? And it was a mistake for you to move her in here, and our whole stupid town just loves talking about it. You disgust me. [walking out of the room] ANNA : Alex, where are you going? ALEX : As if anybody cares.	√	√																		Anna sees Alex gets angry to their father and then she gets out of his working room. However, her father just keeps silent. In fact, her father thinks about something else, not about Alex's complaint. Alex only exists in Anna's thought so he cannot see Alex's appearance. Anna experiences auditory hallucination for hearing Alex's voice and visual hallucination for seeing Alex's appearance.
07/ 00:14:13	[In the kitchen] RACHEL: Listen, Anna, I know the rules state that you're supposed to hate Dad's new girlfriend, but I'm really hoping that we can be more original than that and make this work. ANNA : Sure ^(PS) RACHEL: Yeah ANNA : [looking at the kitchen wall] something's different. ^(DT) RACHEL: Oh, yeah, we painted. I really love all the wallpaper in the house, but the kitchen just needed some brightening up. ANNA : There used to be something here. [pointing at the wall] RACHEL: Did there? ANNA : Yeah, a chalkboard?												√							√	Rachel asks Anna for accepting her as the new girlfriend of Anna's father. However, Anna replies it shortly, and then she suddenly changes the topic of conversation since she finds out something is missing in the kitchen wall. The short reply indicates the poverty of speech and the sudden change of the topic of conversation indicates distractibility.

Appendix 1: Types of Hallucination, Delusion, and FTD Reflected in the Schizophrenic Conversations of the Main Character in *The Uninvited* Movie

Code	Conversations	Types of Hallucination					Types of delusion					Types of FTD								Explanation		
		A D	V S	T C	O F	G T	D Gd	D Gt	S D	P D	D R	D TC	ITS		DTL				ND			
													P S	W G	L S	P W	P St	P L	P I		D T	
08/ 00:14:55	[Still in the kitchen] RACHEL: So, what do you think? Do you wanna help set the table? ANNA : No, I'm okay. <i>I'm not really hungry anyway.</i> ^(LS)															√						Rachel tries to offer Anna if the girl wants to help her setting the table. However, Anna says that she is not hungry. The reply does not directly answer the offer but it is still related in some ways. It indicates looseness.
09/ 00:19:23	[Anna turning on the lamp, being afraid after hallucinating a terrifying creature] ALEX : What are you doing? So, was that you or Nursie in the throes of ecstasy? ANNA: <i>I don't know.</i> ^(PS) ALEX : Okay. ANNA: <i>You drunk?</i> ^(DT) ALEX : Well I went to a party and drinks were served.	√	√										√								√	Anna feels so afraid for her hallucination of a terrifying creature. Then, Alex suddenly appears and she asks about ecstasy. Anna replies it shortly. The short reply indicates the poverty of speech. Anna, then, suddenly changes the topic of conversation into Alex's condition since she looks drunk. The sudden change of topic of conversation indicates distractibility. In fact, Anna hallucinates twice: about the terrifying creature and about Alex. Nobody else is in Anna's bedroom, but herself. Anna experiences auditory hallucination (for hearing Alex's and the terrifying creature's voice) and visual hallucination (for seeing Alex's and the terrifying creature's appearance).

Appendix 1: Types of Hallucination, Delusion, and FTD Reflected in the Schizophrenic Conversations of the Main Character in *The Uninvited* Movie

Code	Conversations	Types of Hallucination					Types of delusion						Types of FTD								Explanation
													ITS		DTL				ND		
		A D	V S	T C	O F	G T	D Gd	D Gt	S D	P D	D R	D TC	P S	W G	L S	P W	P St	P L	P I	D T	
10/ 00:19:42	[Still in Anna’s bedroom] ALEX : Where did you find that? ANNA : Upstairs. ALEX : What the hell are you doing with it? ANNA : I don’t know. It was in the attic and... ALEX : Okay. Well, that’s where it should stay. [grabbing the bell from Anna’s hand^(TC) and then throw it away] I hate that bell. ANNA : Why? It reminds me of Mom. We needed it, Alex. That’s how she’d call for help after she got sick. ALEX : Anna, wake up. Rachel bought the bell. ANNA : What are you saying? ALEX : She went into a goddamn pet store, bought a bell, came home, and tied it around Mom’s wrist. And do you know why? So that she could hear Mom coming while she was busy riding Dad. ANNA : You’re making that up. ALEX : Okay. Why would I do that? ANNA : To get back at Dad. ALEX : Trust me, Anna, I’m way past getting at Dad. You know, I might be drunk, but at least I know what the truth is. Oh, here comes the burrito.	√	√	√																Alex hates the bell held by Anna and she does not want to see it. She explains about the bell to Anna, but her younger sister does not want to trust her. In fact, Anna talks to nobody since Alex died a year before. She only exists in Anna’s thought. Anna experiences auditory hallucination for hearing Alex’s voice, visual hallucination for seeing Alex’s appearance, and tactile hallucination for feeling that Alex grabs the bell from her hand.	

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Code	Conversations	Types of Hallucination					Types of delusion						Types of FTD								Explanation
													ITS		DTL			ND			
		A D	V S	T C	O F	G T	D Gd	D Gt	S D	P D	D R	D TC	P S	W G	L S	P W	P St	P L	P I	D T	
11/ 00:20:59	[In the kitchen, Anna is hammering a nail into the wall haphazardly] RACHEL: Maybe try a sledgehammer next time. ANNA : <i>Sorry.</i> ^(PS1) ALEX : Looks good to me. RACHEL: Great, actually. Just what our little kitchen needed. ALEX : Isn’t it, though? I’m out of here. ANNA : <i>Cool.</i> ^(PS2) RACHEL: You know, Anna, I remember when I first came here to look after your mom. I showed up at the house, and Alex was doing her bitchy teenager thing, disrespecting your father. But you were different. Quiet, you know? Polite. A proper little lady. I remember thinking, “Still waters run deep in this one. She’s the strong one.” When I was your age, I had to deal with some rough things, like you, and I learned to be strong. To be a girl nobody fucked with. I am so glad to have you back. I hope it works out so you can stay. ANNA : <i>Thanks. I intend to.</i> ^(PS3)	√	√										√ ¹								Anna is trying to hammer a nail into the wall to set a chalkboard. However, she swings the hammer haphazardly. Rachel knows it, but she seems to hide her anger. Alex feels happy and supports Anna. In fact, there are only Anna and Rachel in the kitchen. Alex only exists in Anna’s hallucination because she died a year before. Anna experiences auditory hallucination for hearing Alex’s voice and visual hallucination for seeing Alex’s appearance. Moreover, the girl also experiences the poverty of speech for her short responses.

Appendix 1: Types of Hallucination, Delusion, and FTD Reflected in the Schizophrenic Conversations of the Main Character in *The Uninvited* Movie

Code	Conversations	Types of Hallucination					Types of delusion						Types of FTD								Explanation
													ITS		DTL				ND		
		A D	V S	T C	O F	G T	D Gd	D Gt	S D	P D	D R	D TC	P S	W G	L S	P W	P St	P L	P I	D T	
12/ 00:22:12	[Coming out of the kitchen cheerfully] ALEX : Did you see her face? It was like you totally jacked her Barbie kitchen. ANNA : I was swinging the hammer with my eyes closed. ALEX : That is so awesome. ANNA : It’s our chalkboard. It should be there. Remember Mom would leave messages on it? ALEX : Soccer practices. Oh, but her handwriting was so bad.	√	√																		Anna and Alex feel so happy for being success to put the chalkboard back. However, Anna actually gets out of the kitchen alone. Alex died a year before, so she does not actually exist in this scene. Anna experiences auditory hallucination for hearing Alex’s voice and visual hallucination for seeing Alex’s appearance.
13/ 00:22:39	[In the edge of the wood bridge] ANNA : [Looking at her right hand] Am I, like, really pale? ALEX : Yeah, you’re pretty much, like, see-through.	√	√																		Anna feels that she is pale so she asks about it to Alex. In fact, Anna talks to nobody. Alex is dead and she only exists in Anna’s hallucination.
14/ 00:22:47	[Still in the edge of the wood bridge] ALEX : [Seeing Matt is coming with his motorboat] Well, hopefully your future husband won’t notice. ANNA : No, you are not leaving me here. ALEX : What are sisters for? ANNA : Alex, don’t you dare!	√	√																		Alex sees Anna’s boyfriend is coming with his motorboat, so she decided to leave them. Anna does not want her to leave, but Alex keeps leaving. In fact, Anna is alone since the first time. She experiences auditory hallucination for hearing Alex’s voice and visual hallucination for seeing Alex’s appearance.

Appendix 1: Types of Hallucination, Delusion, and FTD Reflected in the Schizophrenic Conversations of the Main Character in *The Uninvited* Movie

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													ITS		DTL				ND		
		A D	V S	T C	O F	G T	D Gd	D Gt	S D	P D	D R	D TC	P S	W G	L S	P W	P St	P L	P I	D T	
15/ 00:23:11	[On the wooden bridge] ANNA : Hey, Matt. MATT : Hey. So how you been? ANNA : <i>Yeah. Okay.</i> ^(PS) MATT : You know, I really wanted to visit you up there, but they wouldn't let me. ANNA : <i>Well, you should've slit your wrist, too. We could've been roommates.</i> ^(PL)											√						√		Anna accosts her old boyfriend named Matt. He seems to feel sorry because he did not visit her when she was in mental institution. Anna unexpectedly tells him a peculiar thought. She says that if Matt had slit his wrist, they would have been roommates. It indicates peculiar logic. Meanwhile, her short response to Matt's question indicates the poverty of speech.	
16/ 00:28:04	[In the boathouse] MOTHER: [Pointing at someone in front of her] Murderer. Murderer! [Anna is screaming, being afraid] ALEX : Anna? What are you doing down here? Hey. [touching Anna's arm^(TC)] Are you okay? ANNA : It was Mom. ALEX : What? ANNA : I saw Mom! ALEX : What are you talking about? RACHEL: [From the outside] Anna? Anna! ANNA : [drawing the curtains, looking at Rachel who's standing outside] She's been trying to tell me something. ALEX : What? ANNA : The fire wasn't an accident. It was her.	√	√	√																When Anna is entering the boathouse, she sees a terrifying creature appears. She feels so afraid. It is her dead mother. She comes closer to Anna. Then, she points at (based on Anna's belief) Rachel and she screams, "Murderer! Murderer!" Alex comes, seeing Anna is frightened. Anna explains that she has just seen her dead mother and she presumes that the one her mother pointed at was Rachel. However, her mother and Alex actually died a year before. Their appearance is just Anna's hallucination.	

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													ITS		DTL				ND		
		A D	V S	T C	O F	G T	D Gd	D Gt	S D	P D	D R	D TC	P S	W G	L S	P W	P St	P L	P I	D T	
17/ 00:29:13	<p>[In the bath up]</p> <p>ANNA : Alex...</p> <p>ALEX : No, it all makes sense now. She left Mom, parked her car down the street, put on those little white shoes, and walked back down to the boathouse.</p> <p>ANNA : Maybe we're jumping to conclusions.</p> <p>ALEX : Excuse me, I'm not the one that saw our dead mother point the finger at Dad's creepy girlfriend.</p> <p>ANNA : Yeah, I think it was just a dream.</p> <p>ALEX : Anna, you were wide awake. I saw you.</p> <p>ANNA : Well, maybe it was all in my head.</p> <p>ALEX : Maybe so. But it doesn't change what both of us know. <u>That tap didn't leak. Rachel turned it on. She killed Mom, and she's not gonna get away with it.</u>^(PD)</p>	√	√							√											Anna and Alex are discussing about the appearance of their dead mother who pointed at (based on Anna's belief) Rachel. Alex is suspicious that Rachel is the one who killed their mother. On the other hand, Anna still doubts about it. Considering the fact that Alex died a year before, Anna actually talks to nobody in the bath up. She is under auditory hallucination for hearing Alex's voice and visual hallucination for seeing Alex's appearance. Moreover, Alex's suspicion actually represents Anna's own thought. She thinks that Rachel is the one who killed her mother. Her suspicion indicates paranoid delusion.

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													ITS		DTL				ND		
		A D	V S	T C	O F	G T	D Gd	D Gt	S D	P D	D R	D TC	P S	W G	L S	P W	P St	P L	P I	D T	
18/ 00:29:49	[Still in the bathroom] RACHEL : [from outside of the bathroom, knocking on the door] Hello? Hello in there? ANNA : Did she hear us? ALEX : I don’t know. RACHEL : Listen, I’m going into town to do some shopping for this party. Would you like to come? Have some retail therapy, maybe grab lunch? ALEX : I’m totally hung over and I’m expecting a headache later. But Anna wants to come. ANNA : What? No. ALEX : What about Matt? You could see him, talk to him. I thought you said he came back to the house that night. RACHEL : How about it, Anna? ALEX : Come on. You can go, and I can stay here and dig through her stuff. Go on. RACHEL : You know, we can do it another time. ANNA : No. I’ll be down in a minute. I’m just gonna find something cute to wear. ALEX : You little suck-up.	√	√																		When Anna and Alex are in the middle of discussion, Rachel suddenly knocks on the door, offering Anna if the girl wants to join her doing some shopping into town. In reality, there is a long pause. Anna does not directly answer the offers since the first time because, in her thought, she talks to Alex. The word ‘us’ that is uttered by Anna refers to Alex and herself. Anna is afraid that Rachel overhears her conversation with Alex. Anna experiences auditory hallucination for hearing Alex’s voice and visual hallucination for seeing Alex’s appearance.
19/ 00:30:37	[Driving to town in a high speed] RACHEL: Your dad hates it when I drive fast. Our little secret, okay? ANNA : <i>Our little secret. What happened to my mom’s car?</i> ^(DT) RACHEL: Well, we discussed it, and we just felt like the family needed something more fun.																		√		Rachel asks Anna not to tell her father that she drives the car fast. Anna promises, but then suddenly changes the topic of conversation to her mom’s car. It seems that Rachel changes her mother’s car with the new one. The sudden change of the topic of conversation indicates distractibility.

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		A D	V S	T C	O F	G T	D Gd	D Gt	S D	P D	D R	D TC	P S	W G	L S	P W	P St	P L	P I	D T		
20/ 00:34:21	[In the store] RACHEL: Couldn't find the milk? ANNA : <i>Yeah.</i> ^(PS1) RACHEL: We should go. ANNA : <i>Okay.</i> ^(PS2)												√ ¹									Anna's replies to Rachel's question and request are quite short. It indicates the poverty of speech.
21/ 00:34:52	[At home] DADDY : Have fun? RACHEL: O yeah. Been telling each other all our secrets, right, Anna? ANNA : <i>Yeah.</i> ^(PS) Thanks for lunch.												√									When Anna and Rachel arrive at home, the father asks about their going. Rachel feels happy for telling her little secret to Anna. However, Anna replies it shortly and then goes away. The short reply indicates the poverty of speech.
22/ 00:35:18	[In Rachel's bedroom] ANNA : [Opening doors, looking for Alex] Alex? Alex? ALEX : Jesus, you scared me. I thought you were her. Did you talk to Matt? ANNA : Yeah, we're meeting him tonight. ALEX : Cool. Look at this. [showing Rachel's lingerie] ANNA : God, when are they bringing in the stripper pole? ALEX : I know, she's like a crack whore without the dignity. P.S., look at this. Come on. Look what I found. Meet Mr. Chubby. [poking the "Mr. Chubby on Anna's arm" ^(TC) ANNA : Oh, that's disgusting. No, I'm not touching that. ALEX : [finding a black box consisting many syringes and drugs] Okay, that's enough to tranquilize a horse. ANNA : <u>Or you and me.</u> ^(PD) Come on, let's go. ALEX : Wait. Party's over, Rach. [putting the box back into the table drawer]	√	√	√						√											Alex shows Anna about Rachel's things she has just found: syringes and drugs. They worry that Rachel is going to use these things to harm them. In fact, Alex does not exist because she died a year before. Anna experiences auditory hallucination for hearing Alex's voice, visual hallucination for seeing Alex's appearance, and tactile hallucination for the feeling of being poked. Moreover, Anna's suspicion about Rachel who is going to use syringes and drugs to harm Alex and her indicates paranoid delusion.	

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23/ 00:37:40	[In Anna’s bedroom] ALEX : [caressing Anna’s arm ^(TC1)] It’s okay, Anna. We’ll find him tomorrow. ANNA : Yeah. ALEX : I’m gonna go to bed. ANNA : No, please stay with me till I fall asleep. [holding Alex’s hands ^(TC2)] ALEX : If I had 10 bucks for every time I hear that. ANNA : Thank you. ALEX : No funny stuff.	√	√	√ ¹																	Anna starts to worry since Matt did not come to meet her to fulfill his promise. Alex tries to calm her down. Then, Anna asks Alex to stay with her until she is fallen asleep. In fact, Alex does not exist because she died a year before. Anna experiences three types of hallucination: auditory (for hearing Alex’s voice), visual (for seeing Alex’s appearance), and tactile (for the feeling of being touched by Alex and of holding Alex’s hands).
24/ 00:38:31	[In the bedroom] MATT : Anna, hey. Hey, don’t be afraid. I just didn’t want to wake your parents up. ANNA: Matt. Where were you? We waited for you at the rock, just like you said. MATT : Yeah, I know, I... ANNA : What happened? You’re soaked. [taking off Matt’s shirt ^(TC1)] MATT : You know, I fell and hurt my back or something. ANNA : Well, here, come sit down. MATT : I’m sorry it’s so late, but... It’s just... I think you need to know the truth about what I saw that night. ANNA: Tell me. [seeing Matt is shivering] You’re shivering. ^(DT) [caressing Matt’s arm ^(TC2)] MATT : I can’t feel anything. I’m scared, Anna. ANNA : Don’t be. [kissing and hugging Matt ^(TC3)]	√	√	√ ¹	√ ²														√		Anna asks Matt to tell her about what he saw at the fire night a year before. However, since Matt is shivering, Anna tries to make him calm and warm. This change of topic of conversation indicates distractibility. Then, this couple is kissing and hugging. However, Matt actually died because of being sunk in the water before this scene. There is nobody else in the bedroom but Anna herself. Anna is under hallucination. She sees, hears, and touches things which actually do not exist.

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		A D	V S	T C	O F	G T	D Gd	D Gt	S D	P D	D R	D TC	ITS		DTL				ND			
													P S	W G	L S	P W	P St	P L	P I	D T		
25/ 00:39:38	<p>[In Anna’s bedroom]</p> <p>ANNA: [Touching something strange on Matt’s back^(TC1)] Matt, what happened to your back?</p> <p>[Matt changes to be a creepy monster. Anna moves backward, but he holds^(TC2) Anna’s arms tightly]</p> <p>MATT : Your mother tried to warn me, Anna, but I didn’t listen. Hold me. Anna. Anna. Please hold me. Anna, please.</p>	√	√	√ ¹																		When Anna and Matt are kissing, Anna unintentionally touches something strange on Matt’s back. Then, Matt changes to be a creepy monster. He holds her arms tightly. Anna tries to get out of the room and then she closes the door. However, when she opens it again, there is nothing in the bedroom. Anna is alone in her bedroom since the first time. Matt never comes into her bedroom. He died because of being sunk in the water before this scene. Anna experiences auditory hallucination for hearing Matt’s voice, visual hallucination for seeing Matt’s appearance, and tactile hallucination for feeling that she is touching and being touched by Matt.

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													P S	W G	L S	P W	P St	P L	P I	D T	
26/ 00:42:27	[Outside the house] RACHEL: It's just terrible. I'm gonna make breakfast. [talking to Anna] You should eat something. [talking to the father] Coffee? DADDY : Yeah. ANNA : Dad, wait. DADDY : What? ANNA : Matt wasn't just in the water last night. He was coming to see me. DADDY : Anna, what happened to Matt is not your fault. ALEX : Dad, that's not what she's trying to say. RACHEL: [from the kitchen] One of you come help me. ANNA : Dad. ALEX : I'll go. DADDY : What? ANNA : <u>I saw Matt in town yesterday. He told me he saw what happened the night of the fire. Rachel overheard us. She didn't want me to talk to him anymore. She didn't want him to come here ever again.</u> ^(PD) DADDY : Anna, why would Rachel say something like that? ANNA : It's just... DADDY : What? RACHEL: Is everything all right out there? DADDY : We'll be right in. RACHEL: Okay.	√	√						√												Anna tries to explain to her father that she saw Matt at the night before he sank. She also tells him that Rachel does not want her to meet Matt because he would tell Anna about what he saw at the fire night a year before. She thinks that Rachel is the one who killed Matt. She also thinks that Rachel does not want Matt to tell her what he saw at the tragic boathouse fire night when her mother and Alex were burnt. It indicates paranoid delusion. When Rachel asks for help to one of them, Alex offers her own self while Anna is urging her father to continue their conversation. Knowing that none of them comes to help her, Rachel asks whether everything is all right. In reality, there are only Anna, her father, and Rachel. Therefore, it is logical that Rachel is worried when Anna and her father keep talking outside. Anna is under auditory hallucination for hearing Alex's voice and visual hallucination for seeing Alex's appearance.

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		A D	V S	T C	O F	G T	D Gd	D Gt	S D	P D	D R	D TC	ITS		DTL				ND			
													P S	W G	L S	P W	P St	P L	P I	D T		
27/ 00:44:14	<p>[In the bedroom. Anna is crying]</p> <p>ALEX : You okay?</p> <p>ANNA: No, I'm not okay. I'm not crazy, Alex. Matt was here, and I thought that I was dreaming, but I wasn't.</p> <p>ALEX : Anna, do you wanna sit...</p> <p>ANNA: And he said that Mom was trying to warn him.</p> <p>ALEX : Okay, how can that be?</p> <p>ANNA: And he was holding me.</p> <p>ALEX : Anna, listen.</p> <p>ANNA: Look! [showing scars on her arms]</p> <p>ALEX : Oh, my God. Okay, now I'm afraid.</p> <p>ANNA: I'm not crazy. They're not gonna send me back there.</p> <p>ALEX : No, I'm not afraid for you. I'm afraid for us. Anna, we're the last ones standing between Rachel and what she really wants. Come on. [holding Anna's arms^(TC)] Look. Last time I checked, you didn't become some psycho serial killer overnight, so we need to find out exactly who Miss Rachel Summers really is.</p>	√	√	√																		Anna is crying, feeling so sad. She insists that she is neither crazy nor dreaming. She shows the scars on her arms to Alex as the proof that Matt was holding it tightly. Alex believes it, and they start to be afraid. In view of the fact that Alex died a year before, Anna actually talks to nobody. She exists only in Anna's hallucination. Therefore, Anna experiences auditory hallucination for hearing Alex's voice, visual hallucination for seeing Alex's appearance, and tactile hallucination for the feeling of being touched by Alex.

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													P S	W G	L S	P W	P St	P L	P I	D T	
28/ 00:48:58	ALEX : I can't believe she sold you out to Dad. <u>Maybe she can threaten you.</u> ^(PD) but what can they do to me? I'm gonna talk to Dad. ANNA: No. All she's gonna do is convince him that we're lying and that it's my fault, okay? We just have to get through tonight, and then tomorrow we go to the police and tell them what's going on. You're only gonna make it worse for me. ALEX : Fine. But this is gonna take a lot of alcohol.	√	√							√											Alex is going to tell her father about Rachel's threat to Anna. However, Anna doubts that her father will believe it. Therefore, she asks Alex to get through that night and they will go to the police office the day after. In fact, Rachel never threatens Anna. She just worries that it was a mistake for letting Anna out of the mental institution. She finds out that Anna's condition is getting worse. Anna experiences paranoid delusion. Moreover, Alex died a year before so Anna actually talks to nobody. She is under auditory and visual hallucination.
29/ 00:49:36	DADDY: Hey. Look at you. ANNA : <i>What?</i> ^(PS1) DADDY: You look terrific. ANNA : <i>Thanks.</i> ^(PS2) DADDY: Well, I guess you've grown up on me, haven't you? Hey, if it's any consolation, this is all pretty weird for me, too. Book launch parties. Might as well give everyone a green light to come into your house and judge you. Can I ask you a favor? Would you give Rachel a hand tonight? The truth is, I don't think she feels good enough for all of this, and people here are judging her, too. ANNA : <i>Sure.</i> ^(PS3)												√ ¹								Anna wears a brown gown at the book launch party. Her father praises her look, but Anna responds it shortly. Looking at Rachel who seems very busy serving foods for the guests, her father then asks her to help Rachel. Again, Anna responds to her father shortly. Anna's short responses indicate the poverty of speech.

Appendix 1: Types of Hallucination, Delusion, and FTD Reflected in the Schizophrenic Conversations of the Main Character in *The Uninvited* Movie

Code	Conversations	Types of Hallucination					Types of delusion						Types of FTD								Explanation
													ITS		DTL				ND		
		A D	V S	T C	O F	G T	D Gd	D Gt	S D	P D	D R	D TC	P S	W G	L S	P W	P St	P L	P I	D T	
30/ 00:53:16	[In the working room] ANNA : [knocking the door] Dad, can I talk to you? [closing the door] Tonight, there is a reason for what happened. It's Rachel. She's not who you think she is. DADDY: Enough, Anna. What has she done this time? ANNA : She's lied to you. DADDY: About what? ANNA : About everything, about her name. Do you even know where she's from? DADDY: I'm not gonna dignify that with an answer. ANNA : No, of course you're not, because you only see what you wanna see. DADDY: All she's trying to do is make this family work. ANNA : She's not trying to make it work. She wants you for herself. DADDY: That is ridiculous. ANNA : God, if Mom could see you now, siding with <u>that bitch who's trying to tear us apart!</u> ^(PD) DADDY: Rachel isn't the one who's tearing us apart. Look, maybe we should talk to Dr. Silberling about this. ANNA : Right, because I'm the one who's crazy. DADDY: I didn't say that. You know I did... ANNA : [looking to his dad's hand] Dad. You're not wearing your ring. Are you gonna marry her? Tell me! ^(DT) DADDY: Yes, Anna. We're getting married sometime this fall.																				

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													ITS		DTL				ND		
		A D	V S	T C	O F	G T	D Gd	D Gt	S D	P D	D R	D TC	P S	W G	L S	P W	P St	P L	P I	D T	
31/ 00:57:58	<p>[In Alex’s bedroom, browsing]</p> <p>ALEX : This is from April 11, 1996. [reading article on the internet] “Police have recovered the bodies of three children from a shallow grave in the woods less than 50 yards from the residence of prominent physician Dr. Harrison Wright. Forensics reveal the children were heavily sedated before being stabbed repeatedly. Police have issued a warrant for the arrest of Mildred Kemp, age 19, who had been employed as the Wright children’s nanny since August.”</p> <p>ANNA : Mildred Kemp?</p> <p>ALEX : Holy shit. Listen to this. “According to sources close to the family, Kemp had become romantically obsessed with Dr. Wright since his wife’s death in a car accident last February. Despite police efforts, Kemp remains at large.”</p> <p>ANNA : Wait, what... [looking to the picture] Look. Look what she’s wearing. The pearls. Rachel said they were a gift from an old patient. She put them around my neck. Like... Like she was proud of them.</p> <p>ALEX : Yeah, well, lucky for us, now we have proof.</p> <p>ANNA : Yeah, if we can get our hands on them.</p> <p>ALEX : Don’t worry about that. This ends tonight.</p>																				Anna and Alex are trying to find Rachel’s biography on the internet. They believe that Rachel’s real name is Mildred Kemp. In view of the fact that Alex died a year before, Anna is actually alone in the bedroom. Anna is under auditory hallucination for hearing Alex’s voice and visual hallucination for seeing Alex’s appearance.

Appendix 1: Types of Hallucination, Delusion, and FTD Reflected in the Schizophrenic Conversations of the Main Character in *The Uninvited* Movie

Code	Conversations	Types of Hallucination					Types of delusion						Types of FTD								Explanation
		A D	V S	T C	O F	G T	D Gd	D Gt	S D	P D	D R	D TC	ITS		DTL				ND		
													P S	W G	L S	P W	P St	P L	P I	D T	
32/ 00:59:45	[In front of Rachel’s bedroom] ALEX : [trying to open Rachel’s bedroom door but it is locked] Shit. [peeping through the keyhole] Hey, look. [going to the window] ANNA: Alex, where are you going? ALEX: Just go downstairs and get her keys. ANNA: What are you gonna do? ALEX : Just get her keys.	√	√																		Alex wants to open the door of Rachel’s bedroom, but it is locked. Then, she and Anna peep through the keyhole in turns and they see the pearls necklace on the dressing table. Alex tries to enter the bedroom from the window. She asks Anna to get the keys of Rachel’s car so they can go to the police office. Considering the fact that Alex died a year before, She does not actually exist. Anna experiences auditory hallucination for hearing Alex’s voice and visual hallucination for seeing Alex’s appearance.
33/ 01:01:11	[In Rachel’s bedroom] RACHEL: What do you looking for, Anna? Is it these? Are you looking for these? You should take them. Please. They mean nothing to me. ANNA : <u>We know, Rachel. We know everything.</u> ^(PD) RACHEL: You caught me.									√											Rachel catches Anna who is looking for her pearl necklace. Anna says that she knows everything about Rachel, including her real name and her plan to kill Alex and her just like what Mildred Kemp did to the Wright’s children. Rachel lures Anna to take the necklace from her so she can sedate Anna since the girl is under hallucination. Rachel does not want to hurt her at all. Anna’s fear indicates paranoid delusion.

Appendix 1: Types of Hallucination, Delusion, and FTD Reflected in the Schizophrenic Conversations of the Main Character in *The Uninvited* Movie

Code	Conversations	Types of Hallucination					Types of delusion						Types of FTD								Explanation
													ITS		DTL			ND			
		A D	V S	T C	O F	G T	D Gd	D Gt	S D	P D	D R	D TC	P S	W G	L S	P W	P St	P L	P I	D T	
34/ 01:02:38	[In Alex’s bedroom] ALEX : Anna. ANNA : Alex. What happened? [holding Alex’s arms^(TC1) ALEX : She drugged me. She drugged me. RACHEL: [from outside] Anna? Open the door. ALEX : Anna, listen to me. You have to get that necklace. ANNA : I did. I got it. RACHEL: [from outside] Anna! Open this goddamn door! ALEX : You gotta go to Emery, okay? ANNA : No. No. ALEX : Yes. He’ll believe you. RACHEL: [from outside] Anna! ANNA : I can’t leave you here. ALEX : Pinkie pact.^(TC2) RACHEL: [from outside] Anna! ANNA : Okay. ALEX : Okay. ANNA : I love you. [kissing Alex’s check^(TC3) I’ll come back for you, okay? I promise.																				Anna tries to get loose from Rachel who is going to sedate her. She enters Alex’s room and she finds that Alex is sedated. Alex orders her to go to the police office. From the outside, Rachel is knocking on the door and she is commanding Anna to open the door. However, the girl ignores it. Anna flees through a window. However, nobody else is actually in the bedroom but Anna herself. She is alone since Alex died a year before. Rachel coerces Anna to open the door because she worries knowing that Anna hallucinates about her dead elder sister. She wants to resuscitate Anna from her hallucination. Anna experiences auditory hallucination for hearing Alex’s voice, visual hallucination for seeing Alex’s appearance, and tactile hallucination for the feeling of touching as well as being touched by Alex.

Appendix 1: Types of Hallucination, Delusion, and FTD Reflected in the Schizophrenic Conversations of the Main Character in *The Uninvited* Movie

Code	Conversations	Types of Hallucination					Types of delusion						Types of FTD								Explanation	
													ITS		DTL				ND			
		A D	V S	T C	O F	G T	D Gd	D Gt	S D	P D	D R	D TC	P S	W G	L S	P W	P St	P L	P I	D T		
35/ 01:04:16	<p>[In the police office]</p> <p>THE POLICE: So, you're alleging that Miss Summers is actually a woman named Mildred Kemp?</p> <p>ANNA : Yes.</p> <p>THE POLICE: And she was the one who responsible for the fire?</p> <p>ANNA : That's right. It wasn't an accident. <u>She murdered our mother, and now she's after us.</u> ^(PD1) Listen, I know how this sounds, but...</p> <p>THE POLICE: No. Mildred Kemp. I remember her. Out west in Woolridge County, years ago, wife dead, man hired some nanny who killed all the children.</p> <p>ANNA : That's right, but they never caught her. Okay, listen, Mrs. Wright had a pearl necklace, three strands. There are pictures of it on the internet if you wanna see.</p> <p>THE POLICE: And?</p> <p>ANNA : [putting the three-stranded pearl necklace on the table] <u>Rachel is Mildred Kemp. Okay? She's trying to kill us and marry our father, just like she did to them.</u> ^(PD2)</p> <p>THE POLICE: Listen, I want you to sit tight. Jerry is right outside that door. I'm gonna pull up Miss Summers on the system.</p> <p>ANNA : No, there's no time for that. You have to go to my house. Alex is still there,^(VS) and <u>I'm afraid something's gonna happen to her.</u> ^(PD3)</p> <p>THE POLICE: Nothing's gonna happen to anybody, Anna. You wait here.</p>		√							√ ¹												Anna reports to the police officer about her suspicion that Rachel is actually Mildred Kemp, a woman who killed the Wright's children several years before. She also brings Rachel's pearl necklace as the proof of her suspicion. She also asks the police officer to save Alex. However, the police officer seems to doubt it. He knows that Alex is dead, meaning that Anna is under hallucination. However, he is wondering about Mildred Kemp so that he needs to crosscheck. Mildred Kemp and Rachel are actually two different women who by chance have similar pearl necklace. Anna's fear indicates paranoid delusion.

Appendix 1: Types of Hallucination, Delusion, and FTD Reflected in the Schizophrenic Conversations of the Main Character in *The Uninvited* Movie

Code	Conversations	Types of Hallucination					Types of delusion						Types of FTD								Explanation
		A D	V S	T C	O F	G T	D Gd	D Gt	S D	P D	D R	D TC	ITS		DTL				ND		
													P S	W G	L S	P W	P St	P L	P I	D T	
36/ 01:06:06	[Sleeping on the sofa in the police office] ANNA : [Opening her eyes, seeing her mother sitting on a chair] Mom? Mom? ^(VS) RACHEL : Don't be afraid. I'm a nurse. ANNA : <u>No! No! Don't believe her! No! No! Please! Don't believe her! No! She's lying! Don't believe her, please! No! No! Don't believe her! No! She...</u> ^(PD)		√						√												Anna wakes up, seeing her dead mother sitting on a chair next to her. However, the appearance of her dead mother suddenly changes to be Rachel. She tries to inject Anna, but the girl struggles to get loose. She believes that Rachel is going to hurt her. In view of the fact that her mother is dead, Anna is actually under visual hallucination. Moreover, Anna's fear that Rachel is going to hurt her indicates paranoid delusion.
37/ 01:11:01	[Anna is surprised and afraid because of seeing Rachel's corpse in the dustbin] ALEX : Anna. We tried everything, Anna. This was the only way. ANNA : [Seeing a kitchen knife held by Alex is covered with blood] What did you do? What did you do? ALEX : I had to, Anna. Didn't I? Didn't I have to? ANNA : [Hugging Alex ^(TC1)] It's okay. It's okay. I'm here. I'm always here. Look at me. Look at me. Be brave, okay? Okay. DADDY : Oh, my God. Are you all right? ANNA : It's Rachel, Dad. Rachel started the fire. DADDY : What are you talking about? ALEX : She killed Mom. [holding Anna's left hand ^(TC2)] Dad, I know you never listen to me, but	√	√	√ ¹					√ ¹												When Anna is afraid because of seeing Rachel's corpse in the dustbin, Alex suddenly appears and she holds a kitchen knife which is covered with blood. In Anna's thought, Alex feels afraid because she has just killed Rachel. Anna tries to calm her. When her father comes, Anna explains that Alex killed Rachel because she thought that Rachel was going to kill the two sisters. However, the murderer is actually Ana herself since Alex died in the boathouse fire a year before. When she sees that the reflection which she firstly thought was Alex is actually the shadow of her own, she

Appendix 1: Types of Hallucination, Delusion, and FTD Reflected in the Schizophrenic Conversations of the Main Character in *The Uninvited* Movie

<p>you have to believe us!</p> <p>ANNA : <u>She waited until you were out of town, and she drugged me, and she drugged Alex.</u>^(PD1)</p> <p>DADDY : What?</p> <p>ANNA : <u>She was gonna kill us.</u>^(PD2) Alex had to do it, Dad. She saved us.</p> <p>DADDY : Alex?</p> <p>ANNA : Alex, tell him.</p> <p>DADDY : Anna, what are you saying?</p> <p>ALEX : He can't see it, Anna. He never will.</p> <p>DADDY : Anna, you know what happened to your sister.</p> <p>ANNA : Tell him, Alex.</p> <p>ALEX : Don't believe him.</p> <p>DADDY : She died.</p> <p>ALEX : No, don't believe him.</p> <p>DADDY : In the fire. It was a year ago.</p> <p>ALEX : No! He's lying!</p> <p>DADDY : Alex is dead! What have you done?</p> <p>ANNA : Alex? [seeing Alex from the mirror^(VS) but suddenly it changed to be her own reflection]</p> <p>DADDY: Anna? Anna, what do you mean the fire wasn't an accident? What happened that night? Tell me what happened that night!</p> <p>ANNA : [Flashback to the night when Matt was kissing her] Get away from me! [running away]</p>																				starts to realize everything. Anna is the one who is responsible for the boathouse fire that killed her mother and Alex. She is also the one who sank Matt. All the experience about Alex, her mother, and Matt (after he sank) are only her hallucination. She heard, saw, and felt things which did not actually exists. Moreover, her fear about Rachel whom she thinks is going to kill her indicates paranoid delusion.
Total Data of Each Types of Hallucination, Delusion, and FTD	23	25	17	-	-	-	1	-	13	-	-	14	-	1	-	-	1	-	5	100
TOTAL NUMBER OF THE DATA	65					14					21									

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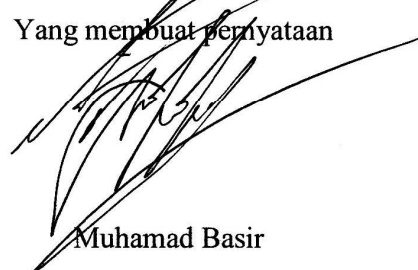
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Yogyakarta, 17 Juli 2014

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